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WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

DIVERGENT VIEWS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE—THE INTEREST ON THE DISTRICT DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The District Investigation Committee meets to-morrow morning to consider its report. It looks now, from what can be learned of the views of individual members, as though there might be a very wide divergence of opinion in the committee as to the legislation that shall be recommended. There is no doubt that many members of the committee favor a radical change in the method of governing the District and an entire repeal of the law under which the Territorial Government was established. The natural sequence of such a repeal would be to place the management of the District under the established departments of the General Government. There is manifested a very earnest desire outside the committee, among leading Republicans of both Houses of Congress, that such measures should be taken as will insure the prompt payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the District, which is largely held abroad, for it would be regarded by the holders of those bonds as a breach of faith on the part of the United States if the pledges of its capital city should not be fully complied with, and the price of all Government securities might be affected. Though the debt of the District is in no respect an obligation of the United States, it is regarded very much in that light by those who hold it. There is no disposition to disturb in the slightest degree the security of the bonded debt. The time of the session remaining is so short that any attempt at complex legislation will be likely to fail. But, at least, a general suspension of operations will be provided for till the financial liabilities of the District and its general financial condition have been determined by a tribunal organized for that purpose, and by consent of all parties concerned the current expenses of the District will be reduced to the smallest limit possible.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have decided to attempt to pass the new Tariff bill through the House under a suspension of the rules. They will first divest it of the features which have encountered the most opposition, and will hold a meeting to-morrow morning to determine what articles shall be stricken out. It was found that debate in Committee of the Whole would inevitably result in greatly swelling the free list.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—THE CHANCES OF ITS PASSAGE SMALL.

Another attempt will be made to-morrow to pass the Civil Rights bill through the House under a suspension of the rules. It can scarcely be expected that the bill will secure two-thirds. The bill is now in such a legislative predicament between the two Houses that each can conveniently decline any responsibility for its failure, and its chances of final passage are small indeed. The Democrats may be entirely able by Parliamentary tactics to defeat its passage against the united Republicans.

RULES FOR THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission have recently completed a set of rules for the regulation of the light-house service, which will be promulgated by the President in a few days.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Conference Committee of the House and Senate on the Finance bill met on Saturday. Although secrecy was enjoined concerning their deliberations it is known that they arrived at no agreement. They did not proceed so far as to consider the percentage of greenbacks that shall be retired as national bank-notes are issued. They hold another meeting to-morrow, and it is expected that they may be able to agree to a report which can be presented to both Houses on Tuesday. An attempt will probably be made again to-morrow to pass in the House a bill for the redistribution of the currency. There is little disposition to vote for such a bill till the Conference Committee's report has been heard; but if no other financial measure is secured, the Redistribution bill will, without doubt, be taken up in earnest by the inflationists. The fact underlying the opposition to the offer of the East to surrender a portion of its bank-notes, is that the Western Congress men are seeking banking facilities for the West far less than a large increase to the whole amount of currency in the country.

THE GETTYSBURG AND THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

The United States steamer Gettysburg, which ran down the passenger steamer Lady of the Lake on the Potomac River yesterday, was on her way to New-York, carrying the instruments for observing the transit of Venus which are to be taken out by the southern parties on the Swatara. The passengers and officers of the Lady of the Lake ascribe the collision to bad seamanship on board the Gettysburg. They say the latter vessel was not following the directions of her own signal. As the vessels met in broad day there seems to be no way of explaining it, except by culpability in some quarter, and doubtless a court of inquiry will be promptly ordered. It was by the best fortune that the Lady of the Lake was not sunk, but by reversing her engines, the report goes, the shock was lessened to some extent. She was able to come to Washington. The Gettysburg was not injured, and it is not supposed that any of the instruments were damaged.

THE MISSISSIPPI PASSES.

The subject of national aid to open the passes of the Mississippi River to navigation will be brought before the House, it is thought, next Wednesday. It is expected that the offer of Engineer Eads to deepen the channel at his own risk, not receiving anything from Government till a certain depth has been produced and maintained, will be accepted. He promises to accomplish his work in eighteen months, while, on the other hand, the survey of the Fort St. Phillip Canal will require the same time before any work on the canal can be begun. Gen. Banard estimates that ten years' time and $20,000,000 would probably be consumed in the construction of the canal. Facts have been accumulating all Winter which convince the committees that have had the work in charge that Mr. Eads' plan is sure to succeed and give a permanent outlet to the Mississippi.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

It is said by Louisianians now here that the damages to many of the levees during the late war have never been repaired, and the present flood has so ravaged the levees which were rebuilt, and impoverished the people, as to render their repair and reconstruction impossible except by national aid. It is now proposed by Senator Alcorn and others to furnish labor to the people whose crops are destroyed in rebuilding the broken levees to insure the next and future crops, and thus arrest the famine. Five million cubic yards of levees, costing about $9,000,000, are reported as needing repairs. It is further proposed in Gen. Morey's bill to appoint a mixed commission of military and civil engineers to investigate and report a more complete plan for the control of the Mississippi River, and the complete reclamation of the great delta alluvion.

COLLISION ON THE POTOMAC.

Yesterday evening as the steamer Lady of the Lake was returning from her excursion down the river, and when opposite Fort Washington, she came in collision with the United States steamer Gettysburg, bound for Norfolk. The pilot of the Lady of the Lake, on the approach of the Gettysburg gave the proper signal of two whistles for the right, which was as properly answered from the other steamer. For some unexplained reason the Gettysburg, did not follow the direction she had indicated by the signal, but kept steadily onward, and, before the meeting could be avoided, came in collision with the Lady of the Lake, penetrating about nine feet through her upper and lower guards. Great excitement prevailed among the excursionists, but no lives were lost and nobody was injured. The steamer brought her passengers safely to Washington.

TREASURY GOLD SALES FOR JUNE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $1,500,000 in gold on the first and third Thursdays each, and $1,000,000 in gold on the second and fourth Thursdays each, or $5,000,000 during the month of June. There is no direction for the purchase of bonds.

MR. RICHARDSON'S SUCCESSOR—THE JUDGESHIP OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The indications are, that the President will to-morrow send to the Senate the nomination of Col. Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury. It will be remembered that Mr. Bristow was nominated for the Attorney Generalship at the same time that Mr. Williams was nominated to be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Williams' nomination, and as a consequence of his remaining in office as Attorney General, there was no vacancy to be filled by Bristow. It is thought there will be several important changes in the Treasury Department, consequent on the confirmation of Bristow, who is now in Washington. The nomination of Richardson to be Associate Judge of the Court of Claims will also be sent to the Senate this week.

MILL RIVER.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WILSON, OF THE LEGISLATIVE VISITING COMMITTEE—THE OTHER DAMS NOT SAFE.

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.—Hon. Henry W. Wilson, civil engineer, and member of the Legislative Visiting Committee, condemned the dam in every respect. The contractors had not adhered to the specifications, and the specifications themselves were weak; the slope was too steep; the mucky soil was not cleared away; the wall was not laid on hard-pan; the grouting was good for nothing; the banks were badly built, and the repairs made were worse than none at all. The wonder was that the wall stood so long as it did. He had inspected the Goshen reservoirs belonging to the same company, and thought the old one is safe if the water is kept below the old level of the top, and unsafe if it is raised to the height of the newly built embankment. The new or upper reservoirs needed to have certain measures taken, which he had pointed out, to make them safe.

Several other witnesses were called, among them Thomas N. Hayden, whose testimony was much like his brother's. Mr. Dimock, Mr. Clement, and Mr. Spellman, mill owners, all contradicted certain statements of the contractors, to the effect that the latter had warned them that the dam would leak if they built at a certain point on gravel, and that they (the mill owners) had nevertheless directed it to be built on gravel to save expense. This was not true; they had trusted the contractors entirely. The Coroner adjourned the inquest to June 13, to give the stenographer time to write out his notes of the testimony.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 31.—Yesterday morning Mr. Frederick Meyers announced through the local papers of this city that the use of his Opera-house could be had by the temperance crusaders on Sunday afternoon. This afternoon, at 2:45, there appeared some forty-two ladies, and were promptly admitted by Mr. Meyers. The meeting was opened by a lengthy prayer by Mrs. Safford, of Kingston. Speeches were then made by Mrs. Mussiwa, President of the Williamsport Crusaders; Mrs. Beers, and Mrs. Rotherock, all of Williamsport. Mrs. Bramwell stated that their number was over 1,700, and that they are sure of success; that nothing will deter them in their work against the selling of whisky. Hymns were then sung, and the exercises were concluded by the ladies offering a prayer for Mr. Meyers and his family. The services lasted about two hours.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen slightly from St. Paul to Vicksburg, and remained stationary at New-Orleans. The Upper Missouri has remained nearly stationary, with a falling tendency, while the Lower Missouri has fallen steadily but slowly. The Ohio has fallen throughout its entire course. The Red, Cumberland, and Monongahela Rivers have fallen at all reporting stations. The rain-fall in the water-shed of the Missouri has been 20-100 of an inch at Omaha; in that of the Ohio, 2-10 of an inch at Cincinnati and 1 60-100 at Indianapolis.

A TEXAS MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—C. W. Pool, claiming to live in Northern Texas, was arrested last night on a charge of swindling a jeweler here out of $5,000 worth of jewelry, which he purchased, giving in payment a mortgage bond against a farm in Union County, New-York, which proved to be fraudulent. The jewelry was recovered. Pool claims to be a reputable Texas merchant, and claims to have obtained this bond and another one in a business transaction with a party in Chicago.

THE YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 31.—The anniversary of the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the Elmira Female College was held in the college chapel this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. A. S. Diven, and others. The annual commencement of the college occurs on June 18.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 31.—A passing freight train struck a horse and wagon at Sing Sing yesterday, killing the horse, and seriously injuring the driver, John Carley.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 31.—Louis Gervais, of this city, a French-Canadian, twenty-one years of age, and employed as a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was instantly killed by being thrown from a train at Spencer on Saturday night.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—At Reno to-day, Miss Lilly Duncan, a passenger on a west-bound train, fell under the cars. Both legs were cut off, and she died in a short time.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—An interesting cricket match was played yesterday between the first elevens of the St. George Club, of New-York, and the Germantown Club. The St. Georges made 55 in the first inning and 94 in the second. The Germantowns had time for but one inning, the result of which was 138 runs, to 149 runs by the St. Georges in two innings.

BASE BALL.

At an amateur game of base ball in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, three of the players were injured, and the game ended with the fifth inning. One had a finger broken, another his jaw broken and six teeth knocked out, and the third received a severe cut in the head, which threatens a fatal result.

At base-ball, New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday, the Yale Club gained a victory over the Nameless Club of Brooklyn (amateurs) by a score of 19 to 6.

The Brown University nine beat the Trinity College nine, on Saturday, in Hartford, by 26 to 18.

ENGLAND.

THE VISIT OF THE CZAR.

HIS RECEPTION BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF LONDON—THE SCENE AT THE GUILDHALL—A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE—FEARFUL ATTEMPT OF THE CZAR TO MAKE A SPEECH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 19, 1874.

The reception of the Czar at the Guildhall, yesterday, was, of all the sights provided for him, decidedly the most brilliant and successful. His drive through the streets was witnessed by a considerable number of people who had obtained places at windows, or were content to take their chance on the pavement; but the throng was by no means dense, and there was a marked absence of enthusiasm. The accounts which have been given of the procession by the morning papers are highly imaginative. As far as I can judge there is not the slightest trace of any ill-will to the Czar, or indeed anything but friendliness and good feeling, but there is certainly a good deal of indifference; nobody wishes him any harm, but nobody cares very much about him. There is a certain amount of interest in his movements, but not much curiosity, and nothing that, by any stretch of language, can be called enthusiasm. Except a flag or two at Charing Cross there were no decorations until Temple Bar was reached, and the display in Fleet street and Ludgate hill was of the most ordinary kind. There was no attempt at concerted ornament. At Guildhall, however, the Corporation had put forth its strength, and the old hall, at other times rather a bare and chilly place was converted for the nonce into a fairy palace. A gorgeous throne, with chairs of gold, and daïs and hangings of purple velvet, had been erected against the middle of the southern wall; and in front of this was an open area, fenced about by the seats for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, facing the throne, and behind them the members of the Common Council. On the right hand and on the left long lines of benches rose tier above tier from the ground, stretching backward toward the end of the hall. These were the seats for the general company, the more distinguished persons being nearest the floor.

The costume appointed for the occasion was "court suit, uniforms, or morning dress," a black frock coat, at least, being *de rigueure*. The old court suit is a black velvet cut-away coat, with silver buttons, and black silk stockings, and there were but few in this attire. The new court suit consists of a buttoned-up coat and trousers of dark blue or black, trimmed with gold stripes round the neck and down the seam of the trousers, and this was more frequently seen than the old costume. By those, however, who did not appear in ordinary morning dress, uniform was preferred. The Cabinet Ministers wore the Windsor uniform, dark blue coats and trousers, with gold embroidery on the necks and over the pocket-holes of the coats, and gold stripes down the trousers. One or two of the Ex-Ministers appeared in official war-paint, and others in ordinary attire. Most of the members of the late Government, however, were, for some reason, conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Gladstone, who has been studying Homer under the shadow of Snowdon, came up to attend the Queen's state dinner at Windsor last Thursday, and was also present at the Prince of Wales' dinner last night in town; but he immediately afterward disappeared. Mr. Disraeli was also absent. He has been suffering from gout for a week and more, and it is as much as he can do to attend the House of Commons, and more than he can do to keep his temper when there, though usually one of the blandest and most urbane of men. Mr. Goschen, one of the members for the city, was cheered as he came in in plain clothes; and Prof. Fawcett, the blind member, was still more loudly welcomed as, led by his wife, he groped his way to a seat. He had come to see the sight, but what could he see? He has, it is said, a theory that blind people should not isolate themselves, but should keep up the habits of those who have sight, as far as possible, and hence he goes every year to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury—the former erect, with flat, smooth cheeks, the other black-bearded with the scholar's stoop and thoughtful mein—entering together, with their wives, were warmly greeted. Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty, following after an interval, his huge bulk rendered more impressive by his uniform, was received with a titter, which swelled into a laugh, for by this time the reserved seats were nearly full, and there was a difficulty in squeezing him into a place. People saw at a glance why he was afraid to disturb the stability of the Devastation by taking a cruise in her. Sir Garnet Wolseley, slight in figure, sharp in feature, prematurely gray-haired, with bold nose over his stiffly-waxed mustache and bright twinkling eyes, was quickly recognized, and received what the reporters call an "ovation," while Capt. Glover, in plain morning dress, with shaven cheek, black beard of foreign cut, and a powerful-looking countenance, escaped notice in a modest corner of one of the galleries. Capt. Sartorias arriving late, when every one was looking for the Czar, in the uniform of the Bengal Cavalry, white pith helmet, high jack-boots, white buckskins, and dark blue tunic, was generally taken for a Hospodar of Hungary. Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, in a coat richly barred with gold embroidery, and attended by four attachés, all walking behind him in a row, and as gorgeous as their chief, tottered to a seat amid a buzz of recognition. Diplomacy, as usual, was dazzlingly represented, and Mr. Moran, the American Secretary of Legation, gained distinction amid the jeweled and embroidered coats by the serene simplicity of his dress. Most of the ladies present were magnificently arrayed, some in blue and purple velvets, flowered with gold, but most in silks, the prevailing hues being blue and various shades of mauve.

Altogether the scene was one of great chromatic richness and beauty—the bank of spectators stretching up at either end, like a rainbow, to the stained-glass windows, above the richly-decorated roof of old, brown oak, picked out in red and gold; and below, in the middle, the splendid throne, the band of Aldermen, in crimson gowns, and the large cluster of Common Councilmen, in blue gowns trimmed with gray fur. The Lord Mayor, over his crimson gown, wore a large tippet of ermine and his great gold chain, and was attended by his Chaplain in cassock and bands; his sword-bearer, half buried under a huge cap of brown fur, and his mace-bearer. Mr. Lusk, the present Lord Mayor, is a wholesale grocer in London. He is a Scotsman, and has worked his way up by his own exertions from a very humble position. It is not very long since he had a small general shop in a back street at Greenock. He is a shrewd, genial man, and was yesterday in the best possible spirits, overflowing with Caledonian humor.

The business of the day was to present the Czar with the freedom of the City and to entertain him at lunch, the general company being regaled with a sight of his Majesty, and with lunch too after he had gone. This delay of lunch involved rather a severe trial of patience for the company. They were all to be in their places by 12:15 at the latest, and many were there an hour or two earlier. It was 1:15 before the Czar appeared, and the ceremony occupied till the half-past. The company had then to wait for an hour and a half, looking blankly at each other, while the great folks were making merry in a private chamber. This suspense was rather irksome, for people were kept to their seats and could not move about, and they had already exhausted their stock of gossip. Besides, they were getting dreadfully hungry. It was thought at first, or hoped, that the Czar's repast would be formal and briefly concluded; but as the time wore on, considerable impatience was manifested. "Could not the Lord Mayor pack a hamper for the Czar, and send it after him to be consumed at his leasure?" asked some; or, "Couldn't he take his dessert during his drive home?" said others. When a deputation of Common Councilmen, with white sticks, was seen marching off to the Council Chamber, it was suggested that their mission was to remonstrate with the imperial guest and to quicken his movements. It turned out afterward that a good deal of the time was spent in speechifying, of which the Czar had his share. This, however, is anticipating. We must return to the Guildhall, into which the Czar was ushered by Gold Sticks in waiting, and by the Lord Mayor and a select number of Aldermen and committees, the procession being headed by trumpeters in coats of gold brocade, blowing an alarm on silver clarions. The Czar, with the Princess of Wales on his arm, was, of course, loudly cheered, and he and the rest of the royal party at once took up their positions on the dais, under the canopy.

There was some confusion in falling into places, and the impulsive little Duchess, like a brisk school-girl determined always to be first, seemed to give some trouble. The absence of all the Princesses except the Princess of Wales was noted as significant. Then the address of the corporation was read, and the Czar took his reply from an attendant and began to read it. He plunged boldly into the task, and had got as far as "My Lord Mayor" without casting his eyes on the paper. He now looked down on it, and there was a considerable pause. His Majesty was evidently very nervous, and possibly the unfamiliar English letters embarrassed him. For a second or two, which, of course, appeared much longer, it seemed as if there would be a break-down. The Czar looked up, and then looked down, and gasped helplessly. Then by a sudden inspiration, he made a dash into the first sentence, somewhat inarticulately, but came to the surface with "My Beloved Daughter," which brought out a lusty cheer, everybody being glad to assist in getting over an uncomfortable moment. The Czar spoke of his darling child with unmistakable emotion, and turned to gaze at her fondly and tenderly, his eye glistening with a father's pride as he commended her to the care of her adopted country. After this all went smoothly, though the Czar's pronunciation was decidedly foreign and hard to follow. He is a good English scholar, and can speak the language fluently enough in private conversation, but public oratory in any tongue is not much in his way. There was another fanfare, and off marched the Czar with the proud Lady Mayoress on his arm, the elated Lord Mayor beaming all over with smiles and Scotch jokes, with the Princess of Wales. The Prince of Wales, bright and good-humored, as usual, with shining scalp, bare from nape to forehead, gave his arm to his new sister-in-law, and the rest of the imperial and royal party passed to the luncheon room—a fairy scene, made up of delicate lace, ferns and palms, roses, and azaleas, and massive gold plate piled up in successive tiers. The Czar was very much pleased—he was bound to say so, but he really looked it, and for once threw off his look of moody boredness, talking, laughing, and nodding without restraint. As the royal guests departed, the one cheer more may have been expressive of a not unnatural satisfaction that at last they too were going to lunch.

After dinner last night at the Duke of Cambridge's in Picadilly, the Czar went to a concert in the Albert Hall—another feast of light and color. This morning he was off after breakfast to a review at Aldershot. There were about 15,000 troops, including four battalions of Black Watch Guards, the Rifle Brigade, the Highlanders, (Forty-second,) and six regiments of cavalry under arms, and in quality they were respectable enough, but the Czar probably thought them in numbers a poor handful compared with his vast armies, and, after all, in these days of scientific carnage quantity goes for a good deal. To-morrow he will doubtless be more impressed by the artillery display at Woolwich—ninety guns in all, horsed and manned in first-rate fashion. He will also be shown the cannon foundry.

The London Police, alarmed, perhaps, by the remembrance of the alleged assassination of the Czar during his visit to Paris, have been keeping a sharp lookout on all Poles and suspicious-looking foreigners, and yesterday morning a supposed Pole was captured at the gates of Buckingham Palace, and carefully searched. The only weapon he carried was a roll of paper, which had the appearance of a petition, and he was ultimately released, his document being handed over to the Czar's attendants. An assurance has been given to the Poles in London by Count Schouvaloff that they can all return to Poland without having anything to fear, with the exception of one or two marked men, who are accused of having "committed assassinations under the cloak of politics."

THE PHILADELPHIA STEVEDORES AND COOPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A large meeting of stevedores and coopers was held this afternoon, to protest against the contract system which employers are endeavoring to introduce. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and those who are on strike at Point Breeze expressed a determination to hold out. Many of the employers make their men sign a contract by which $1 50 of their wages per week is retained until $75 are accumulated. To this the men object.

THE TRIAL OF GOV. MOSES FOR LARCENY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—The trial of Gov. Moses for grand larceny, which was set down for Friday, at Orangeburg, did not take place in consequence of the absence of the accused. The Solicitor for the State asked for a warrent of arrest, but the court refused it. The counsel for Moses then moved to strike the case from the docket, on the ground that the Governor cannot be indicted and tried for any crime before impeachment. The court reserved its decision on the point, and postponed the case till the next court, which meets in October. This is regarded as substantially a triumph for Moses.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE BALTIC WITH MR. AND MRS. SARTORIS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—The White Star steam-ship Baltic, from New-York May 23, with Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris on board, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this evening; all well.

SERIOUS RIOT IN LIMERICK—ATTACK ON MILITIA BY A MOB.

LONDON, June 1—5:30 A. M.—A serious riot occurred in Limerick yesterday. A mob of 1,000 persons attacked a party of militia. The Police defended the latter, and were stoned by the rioters. Reinforcements arrived from the stations, and the riot was finally suppressed after a considerable number had been injured.

SPAIN.

MR. CUSHING PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS—A NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO WASHINGTON—THE PRESS ON THE FINANCES.

MADRID, May 31.—Hon. Caleb Cushing, the Minister of the United States, was received to-day by President Zabala with the customary ceremonies.

Señor Mantilla has been appointed Minister of Spain at Washington.

The Government has forbidden the press from attacking its financial schemes.

A TOWN INVESTED BY CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, May 31.—Hernani is completely invested by the Carlists, who have had some sharp skirmishes with the garrison.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY—A MOTION FOR DISSOLUTION TO BE MADE BY THE LEFT.

PARIS, May 31.—The Assembly has settled upon the following as the order in which the important business before it is to be taken up: first, the Municipal Electoral bill; second, the Municipal Organization bill; and, third, the General Electoral bill.

At a meeting of the Left, to-day, it was resolved that a motion for the dissolution of the Assembly should be pressed, and that overtures should be made to other sections of the Chamber to secure their co-operation in the movement.

The Catholic Club of this city has been entertaining the pilgrims from the United States.

SALE OF A JOURNAL FORBIDDEN—PRINCE NAPOLEON NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 31.—The sale and circulation of the *Siècle* (newspaper) has been prohibited in several departments.

Prince Napoleon has been nominated for the Assembly in the Departments of Charente, Charente-Infirieure, and the Seine.

GERMANY.

THE SPANISH THRONE CANDIDATURE—PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, May 31.—The rumors that Germany seeks to disturb the Luxembourg Treaty, and to revive the candidature of the German Prince for the Spanish throne, which have been for some days in circulation throughout Europe, are considered here to be wholly without foundation.

Prince Bismarck is slowly recovering health on his estates at Varzin.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S VOTE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HER PETITION FOR A REMISSION OF HER FINE—THE TRIAL AND ACTION OF THE JUDGE DISCUSSED—RECOMMENDATION THAT THE FINE BE REMITTED.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The House Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Susan B. Anthony, have made a report in the case. She prayed that a fine, alleged to have been unjustly imposed on her by a judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, for the act of voting, may be remitted. The report concludes as follows:

> We come to the great question in this case: Whether the Judge erred in withdrawing the case from the jury? Upon that question it would seem that the Judge himself vascillated in the trial, because he permitted evidence to be gone into on both sides as a question of fact, tending to show whether the petitioner did or did not vote, knowing that she had no right so to do, but afterward withdrew the consideration of that evidence upon the fact of intention or guilty knowledge wholly from the jury, and ordered a verdict to be entered up upon his own decision, without allowing the question either to be argued or submitted to the jury, or the jury to pass upon it.
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> There certainly can be no graver question affecting the rights of citizens than this. The whole theory of trial by jury at common law consists in the fundamental maxim that before any conviction can be had for a crime it must be passed upon by twelve good and lawful men, the peers of the accused; and the very oath prescribed to jurors by the common law most distinctly guaranteed this right to the accused: "You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between the King and the prisoner at the bar, according to your evidence;" while at the common law the oath prescribed in civil cases gave a right to a Judge to direct the jury in the matter of law, and to direct the verdict one way or the other, as he saw fit, the oath being substantially as follows: "You shall well and truly try the issue between party and party according to the law and the evidence given you."
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> Whatever changes may have been made in the practice of the States since the time of the early amendments to the Constitution, certain it is that at that time, after a jury had been impanneled, there was no way that the accused could be put in jeopardy of life or limb without his cause being submitted to twelve men, and their unanimous verdict passing upon the fact of his guilt or innocence. And this right your committte deem is not one lightly to be sacrificed. Burke once said that the whole English Constitution and machinery of government—not quoting words—were only to put into a jury-box twelve honest men. What advantage could it be to an accused to put twelve honest men into the jury-box if the Judge, without asking for their opinion, or without their intervention, can order a verdict of guilty to be entered up against the accused?
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> Nothing, therefore, can be of more consequence to the citizen in troublous times, to protect him against the exercise of usurped or other power for oppression, than the intervention of the judgment of his peers upon the question whether he has been guilty of a crime, an alleged offense against the Government. And, in the judgment of your committee, we cannot too scrupulously guard, in the interest of the liberty of the citizen, this great and almost invaluable right. The friends of liberty, under the common law system, have stood for it and stood by it, strenuously and assiduously, as the palladium of their liberties and the impenetrable shield of the people from oppression. By the order of the judge the defendant was deprived of this right, and if in this case of minor consequence, so far as regards the punishment inflicted, this can be done, so in the trial for murder or treason a judge may order a verdict of the jury, without allowing them to pass upon the fact.
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> It has been sometimes said, "Can this be done?" We are clearly of the opinion that it cannot, and ought not to be done. It is sometimes said, as a triumphant argument in favor of the exercise of this power, "Has not the Judge the power to order a verdict of acquittal?" The answer to that, as a matter of law, is, "No; he can only direct the jury that, upon the facts and matter of law, he believes the case cannot be maintained, but that it is for the jury to say whether they will follow that direction; and his remedy is to set aside that verdict," and that power has always been exercised at common law in favor of the prisoner, but he cannot set aside the verdict of not guilty. Sometimes, in the darker hours of English jurisprudence, the Judges fined the jury when they were not the obedient instruments of their will, but persisted in finding the defendants in State prosecutions not guilty when the Judge thought they ought to have been found guilty; but neither Jeffreys nor Scroggs ever dared to set aside a verdict of not guilty.
>
> Your committee have been led by the great consequence of this precedent more carefully and at length to give an examination to this question to which its importance would not otherwise have entitled it. But your committee do not find it recessary to impute any intent of wrong to the learned Judge who tried the case; but the effect of his error was to deprive this petitioner of a great and beneficent right, guaranteed to her as strongly as any other by the Constitution of her country, to have the question of her guilt passed upon by her peers, which error has had the same effect upon her rights as an intentional assumption of power would have had, and may have hereafter, in bad times, wherein corrupt Judges, wielding instruments of power, shield themselves by precedents set by good Judges in good times.
>
> Therefore, because the fine has been imposed by a Court of the United States for an offense triable by jury, without the same being submitted to the jury, and because the Court assumed to itself the right to enter a verdict without submitting the case to the jury, and in order that the judgment of the committee, may, in the most signal and impressive form, mark its determination to sustain in its integrity the common-law right of trial by jury, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and to this end report the following bill, with the recommendations that it do pass.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO FOR YOKOHAMA—CALIFORNIA CROPS—THE LIQUOR QUESTION—MINING ACCIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The steamer Colorado, for Yokohama, took a full set of astronomical instruments for Prof. Davidson's transit-of-Venus expedition to the coast of Japan; and also a car-load of Gatling-guns for the Mikado.

Telegrams from all parts of the State show the crops to be in a flourishing condition.

The city of Vallijo, by a small majority, voted in favor of licensing the sale of liquors. The returns so far indicate that the temperance people will sweep the State. The constitutionality of the law will be hotly contested by the liquor dealers. No elections have been held in this city yet. The election in Oakland yesterday was exciting, and the local optionists carried it by one-third majority, against the advocates of the granting of licenses to liquor dealers.

Five men were instantly killed yesterday in the Consolidated Amador Mine, Sutter Creek, in this State, by the falling of a cage in the mine.

Decoration Day was generally observed in this State yesterday. Gen. La Grange delivered the oration at Lone Mountain over the graves of the soldiers.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Post Office changes during the week ending May 30, 1874, were as follows:

New England.—Postmasters appointed—Lucian Ingall's, Falmouth, Cumberland County, Me.; George L. Small, North Raymond, Cumberland County, Me.; William F. Douley, Smyrna Falls, Aroostook County, Me.; Columbus Heald, Sumner, Oxford County, Me.; Amory A. Bartlett, Berlin, Worcester County, Mass.; Roswell P. Stevens, East Charleston, Orleans County, Vt.; George A. Morse, East Elmore, Lamville County, Vt.; John C. Sternberg, Newington Junction, Hartford County, Conn. Name changed—Mason Village, Hillsborough County, N. H., to Grenville, and F. B. Heald, appointed Postmaster.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed—Jerome Merritt, Bemers Point, Chautauqua County; Edwin W. Andrus, Governor's Corners, Schoharie County; James Q. Hotchkiss, Hampton, Washington County; Hart L. Bebee, Irving, Chautauqua County; Mrs. Margaret Frary, New Springville, Richmond County; Harrison Loster, Sand Lake, Rensselaer County; John A. Herrick, Shodack Landing, Rensselaer County. Name restored—Dean's Valley, Delavan County, to Arkville.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster appointed—David McClure, Malaga, Gloucester County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters appointed—A. G. Briggs, Briggsville, Luzerne County; Henry Blouse, Keys, York County; Mrs. Ermiwa E. Black, New-Lebanon, Mercer County; M. L. Armstrong, Smithport, McKean County.

Maryland.—Re-established—Croom, Prince George's County, John W. Coffen, Postmaster. Name Restored—Jackson, Montgomery County, to Norbeck. Postmasters appointed—James Stewart, Oxford, Talbot County; William Scott, Patuxent, Anne Arundel County; Kansas E. Welch, Port Tobacco, Charles County.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Middle States, and continues lowest in New-England, and high in the North-west; the temperature has fallen slightly in the north-west, the upper lake region, and the Ohio Valley, with northerly winds, and generally clear weather; partly cloudy and warm weather continues in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with local rains on the coast; the temperature has risen slightly in New-England and the Middle States, with south-west and north-west winds and rain. The Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers have fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States and the lower lake region, light rains will prevail, followed by clearing weather, south-west to north-west winds, slight fall of temperature, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with rain near the coast, light and gentle winds, stationary temperature, and slight change in barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or clearing weather during the day, north to west winds, slight fall of temperature and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, generally clear weather, north-east to north-west winds, stationary or falling temperature and rising barometer.

The lower Mississippi will fall slowly during Monday.

Cautionary signals continue at Portland and East-port.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 P. M.	51°	58°	3:30 P. M.	75°	83°
6 A. M.	53°	60°	6 P. M.	60°	74°
9 A. M.	55°	64°	9 P. M.	56°	71°
12 M.	60°	79°	12 P. M.	53°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.....69⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....57⅞°

STATE TREASURER RAINES' CONDITION.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—State Treasurer Raines does not improve very much, mentally or physically. He is still very feeble, and unable to leave his bed. Under the most favorable circumstances, he will not be able to resume active duties for two or three months. Dr. Gray has informed Gov. Dix of this fact.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, will send Commissioners to Washington to urge national aid in rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi River.

Two little boys, children of John Whitehead, aged four and six years, were drowned in the lake at Lacoma, N. H., on Saturday evening while playing on a raft. The bodies were recovered.

A farmer named James H. Miller hanged himself in his barn, in the town of Lagrange, on Saturday. He was suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

The schooner Texan Ranger, from Matanzas, for New-Orleans, with sugar, struck a snag and sank in the Mississippi River on Friday night. Loss, $25,000.

REV. DR. HALL'S CHURCH.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY—ITS PAST AND PRESENT OFFICERS—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP—THE PASTOR—SERVICES YESTERDAY.

That section of the City bounded by Fourteenth and Sixtieth streets and Third and Seventh avenues contains many wealthy churches, but none of more deserved prominence than the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. An early offshoot of the Wall Street Church, the first Presbyterian society in New-York, founded something like a quarter of a century after Trinity, the Fifth Avenue Church completed its first organization in 1807, and opened its first house of worship in Cedar street, between Nassau and William, in October, 1808, Rev. John Brodhead Romeyn, of Albany, was the first Pastor, and Hugh Auchincloss, Samuel Darling, Thomas Darling, Elisha Ely, George Fitch, Archibald Gracie, William Hall, Jonathan Kellogg, Zechariah Lewis, Pelatiah Perit, Eliakim Raymond, Daniel Smith, Solomon Williams, Oliver Wolcott, Mary Carrington, Betsy Coit, Nancy Darling, Esther Gracie, Eliza Lewis, Ann Manwaring, Hannah Mudge, Nancy Otis, Lydia Richards, Jane Reid, Harriet Romeyn, Ann Todd, Mary Watson, and Betsy Jackson, numbering twenty-eight in all, the original members. A large proportion of these are names distinguished in the history of the State and City, and number among them some of the oldest and most respected families on Manhattan Island. The prosperity of the society, small as it was in numbers, may be gathered from the fact that at the first sale of pews a sum was realized more than sufficient to cover the entire cost of the church and grounds and repay the original subscriptions with interest. Dr. Romeyn continued his labors as Pastor during a period of sixteen years, in which the society increased rapidly in numbers and wealth, and took a leading position among the churches of the denomination, and indeed all others, a result to which the personal and spiritual popularity of its Pastor sensibly contributed. Dr. Romeyn, who had originally belonged to the Dutch Reformed congregation in Albany, died in February, 1825, and was succeeded by Mr. Cyrus Mason, an undergraduate of Princeton Seminary, and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New-York. The ordination of this gentleman took place in December, 1826, and his installation as Pastor shortly afterward. His ministry lasted for nine years, terminating in September, 1835, by mutual consent. In the general exodus up town, which began about this time, the Cedar Street Church, as it was then called, was unavoidably, from the nature of its location, one of the first to move. Hemmed in on all sides by places of business and almost deserted by its members, whom the exigencies of the time had compelled to follow in the track of the great throng of retreating householders, it would have been impossible much longer to continue services on such a distant site.

In accordance with the general desire of the members, the church edifice and grounds were disposed of to the highest bidder, realizing toward the erection of the new building upward of $75,000.

Several eligible lots of ground at the corner of Duane and Church streets were selected for the proposed site, and the foundations of a new building in the Greek style, in favor at that period, laid, designed to cost, when completed, $40,000. This was exclusive of land. Meanwhile Rev. George Potts, of Mississippi, had been elected Pastor in the room of Mr. Mason, and was duly installed by the Presbytery on May 17, 1836. His ministry lasted for a period of eight years, and was terminated in March, 1844, by a letter of resignation from the Doctor. This was accepted by the society, and the separation confirmed by the Presbytery in the ensuing month. In June of the same year the congregation forwarded a call to Rev. James W. Alexander, of New-Brunswick, Canada, who, signifying his acceptance, came on to New-York in the succeeding month, and assumed the responsibilities of the vacant position.

Three years later the General Assembly of the Church appointed Dr. Alexander Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in Princeton College, an office which that gentleman after some deliberation consented to occupy. Thus the society was again left without a Pastor. Meantime another migration was upon them. Their first move had been from Cedar street to Duane, a distance of three-quarters of a mile; but for the second a much longer was required. The twenty years between 1830 and 1850 had witnessed an amount of expansion in the limits of the City which the wildest speculators had hardly dreamed of.

Toward the close of the decade between 1841 and 1850, the fashionable centre of the town was "above Bleecker." By 1853, the year of the opening of the Crystal Palace, the head-quarters of the *ton* had clustered along the lower end of Fifth avenue, and out on the side streets to the thoroughfares by which it has ever since been bounded. To secure a site accessible to the majority of its members, and, what was of still more importance, a site that would remain stationary, was a somewhat difficult undertaking. This was the period when the mooted desirability of erecting the houses of the clergy on wheels had tenfold more application to the churches than to the Pastors. Finally, Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue was chosen by that portion of the society residing in the neighborhood, and the foundations of a free-stone edifices to cost $112,000, laid. In the succeeding year the remaining members of the Duane street congregation were induced to dispose of the old church, and join in the completion of the one already begun. This was in the Fall of 1850, after the society had made several unsuccessful attempts to fill the vacant pastorate. Their former minister, Mr. Alexander, had meantime resumed his connection with the Duane street congregation, and was thus induced to officiate for the re-united society. During the erection of the new edifice services were held in the chapel of the University. The dedication of the completed church on Fifth avenue took place on the 19th of December, 1852, when the name of the society was altered to "The Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street." The sale of pews on the first night cleared the church from debt. Thirty-two thousand dollars had been realized by the sale of the old Duane street building, an amount which just sufficed to pay for the ground purchased. In 1856, the choir system was abandoned, and that of congregational singing, which has been continued ever since, substituted. The venerable Dr. Lowell Mason was the first precentor, and under his fostering care the system soon ranked as a decided success. At the close of a second ministry of seven years, er died, in July, 1859, while on a trip to the South, in the vain endeavor to regain his lost health. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., of Chicago, was called to the vacancy, and entered on the discharge of his duties in April, 1861, at the breaking out of the war. This clergyman was famous for his great argumentative powers, and was pronounced by Henry Clay to be the most vigorous debater of his time. An anecdote in illustration of this was often told of him by his admirers. At a certain session of the General Assembly in the West, the well-known Dr. Robert Breckinridge, of Kentucky, undertook to annihilate Dr. Rice, who was short in stature, on a certain point in debate. In the course of his harangue the irate Kentuckian alluded disdainfully to the stature of his opponent, remarking that the most painful sight in all his experience was the present spectacle of a small man trying to make himself a great one. Dr. Rice replied with commendable moderation, confining himself to the point at issue, but concluding with the assertion that there was one thing worse, and that was the sight of a great man successfully making himself a small one. The assembly seemed to think so, too, and the Southern champion subsided. Dr. Rice officiated as pastor during the war, and up to the year 1867, when he resigned his position to accept the Presidency of a Western college. For some months after his departure the society were without a clergymen, and so remained until the arrival in that year of Dr. Hall, the present Pastor.

A few years after his installation the project for a new church still higher up Fifth avenue had assumed shape, and in October, 1871, the corner-stone was laid. The site of the new edifice, now in process of erection at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, on the second ridge of Murray Hill, is undoubtedly one of the finest in the Metropolis. In the neighborhood of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic, and in the most select locality on the island, it has the additional merit of being half-way between the Battery and Harlem, and, therefore, not in danger from future migrations. The design is Gothic of the fourteenth century. At the angles fronting on Fifth avenue are two towers, 300 and 160 feet in height respectively, the former one, on the south-east corner, being 30 feet square. Between these is a magnificent porch 40 feet long by about 8 feet in depth, containing three lofty and spacious doorways adorned with clustered shafts and elegantly-carved capitals, of designs adopted from natural types. Within is a vestibule 16 feet deep, with large staircases in the towers at either end to give access to the galleries. At the side on Fifty-fifth street, and also on Fifth avenue, are five additional entrances, all of ornamental designs. Five staircases lead to the galleries and upper floors. The main auditorium is 100 feet long by 85 feet in width on the ground floor, and 137 on the level of the galleries. From the floor to the ceiling is a distance of sixty feet, the latter being finished in molded groining ribs, with carved bosses and brackets. On either side are six large traceried windows, reaching from the ceiling to the galleries, and beneath these six smaller windows in the same style, with a larger and more elaborate window at the west end. A continuous stained-glass skylight occupies the centre of the ceiling, and gives additional light to the body of the church. All the windows are double, securing the absence of exterior sounds. The interval between the surfaces is to be devoted to lighting apparatus. The heating and ventilation are to be of the most approved patterns. All the internal furniture will be of handsomely-carved ash, polished and decorated in the latest styles. The pulpit now in process of construction in East Twentieth street is a model of ecclesiastical beauty, and will cost when completed several thousand dollars. The total number of sittings is about 2,000. To the rear of the church is the chapel in the same style, with a main auditorium seating 750 people, church parlors, Trustees' and ministers' vestries, school-rooms, class-rooms, &c. Belleville stone is the material used throughout. The ground occupied by the church and chapel fronts is 100 feet on Fifth avenue and 200 feet on Fifty-fifth street, and was purchased at a cost of $350,000. The construction of the church and chapel will require something like half a million. At present the work is rather more than half completed, and the date of dedication placed by the more sanguine early in 1875. The Building Committee are Wm. Paton, Robert Bonner, Harvey Fisk, Robert L. Stuart, James Fraser, and Moses G. Baldwin. The Trustees of the church for 1874 are Moses G. Baldwin, John A. Stewart, John S. Kennedy, William Sloane, Robert L. Stuart, D. Edwin Hawley, Charles Lanier, Wm. K. Major, and Jacob Van Wagenen.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.

There are few households in this country where the name of Dr. John Hall is not regarded as the representative of Christian manhood and unsullied worth. No citizen of foreign birth has in so short a period acquired an equal place in the esteem of the American public. Almost a stranger in point of years, he has grown old in the affections of his people and of the community. His ancestors were of that Scotch-Irish stock which combines the good qualities of both races, and from which so many eminent Americans trace their lineage. Originally from Scotland, they settled in the north of Ireland during one of those historic emigrations by which the province of Ulster was peopled. The family from which Dr. Hall is descended settled in Armagh about the year 1600, in which county he was born on the 31st of July, 1829, in the house occupied by his ancestors during six generations, and still occupied by his family. His youthful education and training were of a strict religious character, in which, however, time was found for a thorough drilling in the classics and belles-lettres. At the age of thirteen years he became a student of the College in Belfast, where, though not remarkable for a high degree of scholarship, he won a number of prizes, including one for proficiency in Hebrew in two successive years. On concluding his academical course, he commenced the study of theology with a view to entering the ministry. His own idea is that he was carried through his undergraduate course when much too young, and before he realized the value of the studies for future life. By the time, however, when his theological curriculum closed, he had become alive to the value of a thorough education, and while sustaining himself as a classical teacher, he carried off prizes in every department in a college where hard work was out of all proportion to literary honors. In June, 1849, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Belfast, and received a call from his class in college to take the post of missionary at a station in the west, where Protestants were few in numbers and feeble in influence. He was then entered on his twenty-first year. For three years he continued to preach the Gospel in the heart of a Roman Catholic population, learning every day more and more of the peculiar needs of his profession in combating the system by which he was surrounded. In January, 1852, in response to an urgent call from his old home, he accepted the pastorate of the First Church in the City of Armagh, from which he was transferred in 1858 to the church of St. Mary's Abbey, now Rutland Square, in Dublin. Here, as in his former charge, his talents attracted great attention, while his eloquent refutations of the attacks of false science upon the credibility of Christianity earned for him a high position among the learned circles of the Irish capital. In the office of Commissioner of Education, to which he was shortly afterward appointed by the Viceroy, he discharged his arduous duties with unflagging zeal, serving for years in this honorable but exacting office, without any compensation whatever. In the Summer of 1867 he was appointed delegate from the General Assembly in Ireland to the Old School Assembly, then in session at Cincinnati. His eloquence and ability, the fame of which had gone before him, captivated all parties, and his telling appeals in behalf of Church unity, which was then the uppermost topic of the day, hastened beyond a doubt, the consummation of the long-desired union. At the New School Assembly, in Rochester, the scenes of Cincinnati were repeated. The personal attractions of the Doctor, added to his cogent arguments and weighty reasoning in favor of the union, made him hosts of new friends daily, and by the time he reached New-York on his return, the church circles of the City, were unanimous in their desire to hear him. His first appearance in the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church was on a Sunday afternoon in June. At the close of the sermon the leading members of the society—and for that matter the whole of it—had determined to give him a call. No communication, however, was made to him; but having previously engaged to take the week-day lecture in Dr. Rogers' church, on his return from Canada, he was waited upon in the vestry at the close of the service by the Session of Fifth Avenue, and asked if any insuperable barrier existed to his settling in America. They had no power to make any further communication, as no meeting of the congregation had been held. A few days after Dr. Hall sailed for Europe, and resumed his duties in Dublin. During the month of July a unanimous call was sent to him, by ocean cable—the first instance, probably, of such use of the cable. He recrossed the ocean in October following, and on the 31 of November, 1867, entered upon the duties of his office. For more than six years he has officiated in his present position with a uniform success vouchsafed to few, and in the midst of labors exacting to a degree almost unequaled. In addition to his regular Sunday ministrations, the Doctor delivers Wednesday evening lectures in the church, and a still more numerous series of addresses before outside associations, churches, and colleges. His time is constantly taken up, and were his physical qualifications not of an equally high order with his mental, he must long ago have succumbed. No pastor is better appreciated by his people than Dr. Hall. His Sunday audiences pack the auditorium and crowd the aisles of the large church at Nineteenth street, while the attendance at his week-day lectures has compelled their removal from the large chapel to the body of the church.

His triumphs as an orator are due, next to his personal magnetism, to the admirable simplicity of his reasoning, and the clear and faultless English in which it is couched. In this latter quality his published works abound. A measured and emphatic ennunciation is another marked characteristic of his delivery, and, though invariably preaching extempore, he is never at a loss for a word. In private life few men are more conspicuous for that unfailing geniality, that large-hearted benevolence that has a word and a look for the humblest, and which charms equally the social circle and the thronged assembly. His memory is wonderful. It has been said of him, that out of audiences of a thousand or more, he will note the presence or absence of every familiar face. In belief and practice he is an advocate of temperance in its strictest sense, but never enforces the teetotal aspect of the question as anything more than a matter for the private judgment to accept or reject at pleasure. In physique he is a model of manly strength, being over six feet in height and proportionately broad across the shoulders. The multiplicity of his labors has, of late years, told on him perceptibly, though there has been no intermission in their continuance save that occasioned by his illness. Outside of his church he is, if possible, as popular as within, his broad and liberal views, and manifest leaning toward religious unity, having endeared him to thousands of other denominations besides his own. Of his life as a whole, perhaps the most eloquent tribute is from the pen of one of his own countrymen, first published in the columns of the *Quarterly Review*, and since reprinted in this country:

"For many years he was occupied in raising Dublin Presbyterianism to that proud and commanding eminence it held in the day when Joseph Boyse preached to a thousand hearers in Wood street, including the Damers and Langfords and Loftuses of high descent, and for eighteen years he has been conspicuous in the ranks of his brethren, not merely for great eloquence and force of character, but as a man of unblemished integrity, of tried courage, of large benevolence, of unaffected piety—a man whose views were always tolerant and liberal, his convictions deep and hearty, with few antipathies and many sympathies, yet his career in all its stages marked by decision. We can think of his life proudly and thankfully, as of the course of a river filling its channel from bank to bank, moving onward by the force of its own ample stream, and, with effortless ministry, watering the fields and the flowers on either hand."

DR. HALL'S SERMON YESTERDAY MORNING.

Sunday morning Dr. Hall preached from the text St. Mark, vii., 29, 30:

29. And He said unto her: For this saying go thy way; the devil is gone out of thy daughter.

30. And when she was come to her house, she found the devil gone out, and her daughter laid upon the bed.

No one of the Gospels—even a casual reader will notice—is in the form of an ordinary biography of our Lord. The order of time is not much regarded, and many details commonly given by biographers are altogether omitted. The inspiring spirit, acting through the laws of mind, directs each Evangelist to the aspect of the Lord's character and work which is to be presented by him; and the addresses made, and the deeds recorded, are usually such as harmonize with the aim of the writer. This is in harmony with just views of the nature of things. Men are properly enough eulogizing the late Charles Sumner, and a moment's consideration of their efforts will illustrate to you this point. One man deals with the political life of the great statesman. He has little or nothing to do with his personal or domestic career; his materials will be found in the records of legislation, and in the history of the country. Another treats of him as an orator, and the speeches he made come in for analysis and presentation. A third is intent on exhibiting the man, and he gathers up from friends and intimates the incidents characteristic of taste, character, and disposition. So, precisely, are we to estimate the diversities of the Gospels; and no one appreciates them as they deserve to be appreciated, who has not intelligently accepted this conception. If, therefore, Matthew is preparing a Gospel for the Hebrews, we may look for those discourses and those mighty acts that make their appeal to the Hebrew mind, and are adapted to Hebrew requirements. If, on the other hand, Mark, the companion of Paul and Barnabas, and at the same time the friend of Peter, who opened the door of faith to the Gentiles—as you see in Acts, xiv., 27—if Mark writes a Gospel mainly for intelligent converts from among the Gentiles, we may expect him to present our Lord in the attitude in which Gentiles should regard him. Each will select what may be called typical acts and discourses, in the line of his scope and intentions.

The miracle of which the report is before us has a side for Jews. It rebukes their bigoted adherence to ceremonies out of which the life had gone, and their arrogant scorn of Gentiles; and it shows them that their rites and their national religion were not an end, but a means to an end, even the personal contact of man with God in faith and love; and that whoever comes to Him in such faith is to be accepted, whether Jew or Gentile.

And it has a side to the Gentiles. Jesus, though a Jew, and a "minister of the circumcision," contemplates a wider range of influence than do the Jews for their Messiah. He looks to the world. The ends of the earth are to see his salvation. It is fitted for all. It is needed by all. Jews may reject Him, but He shall not want adherents. "His own" may not receive Him, but his gospel will go "far hence unto the Gentiles," and meet perfectly—as we find it does—the necessities of their condition. Hence both Matthew and Mark give the details of the application of the Syrophenician woman. There is no mention of it in Luke or John. The interview is a prophecy, in answer to the suspicion put—half in scorn and half in dim foreboding—as you see it in John, vii., 35: "Will he go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles?" It is a practical admonition to proud and exclusive "Pharisees and Scribes from Jerusalem," (v., 1,) and let us thank God that it is a prophecy fulfilled in our condition to-day, for we pray and worship and learn and hope as Christians because the Redeemer, from whom this Greek stranger won the blessing, is "the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever," and, as in Isaiah, lx., 3—we "Gentiles have come to his light." We shall look at what is to be remembered as local, what is to be understood as historical, and what is to be learned as ethical, in this miracle. This arrangement of the thoughts proper to this theme, it is hoped, will be easy to follow, and not too difficult of recollection.

I. The local features of the interview. You will see it stated in some of the books that on this occasion our Lord taught outside the borders of the Hebrew land. There is no evidence of this. The misconception has arisen from the ambiguous use of the phrase *eis ta methoria*—"borders." A man may go into the borders of Canada and still be in the State of New-York. So our Lord went to the borders of Tyre. The hierarchy of the nation had been pursuing him with their small legalisms and traditionalisms about washing of hands and "of cups and pots and brazen vessels and of tables." (Verse 2.) Hierarchies have always made much of these in that routine of symbolic mechanical drill which has to them all the sacredness of religion, and too often becomes the substitute for it. The English Privy Council has such questions before it with a frequency that is tiresome. Jesus broke away from all this after laying bare and denouncing the principle of it, as you see in verse 13, "making the Word of God of none effect by your tradition." He not only removed from them, but He broke with them, as though He said in His departure, "There is no hope of carrying them along; they are joined to their idols." Henceforth they are not inquirers, but enemies, as open and undisguised as they may be with due regard to His popularity.

He was in the bounds of Asher, in the house of some sympathizing adherent, not meaning to enter on public labor; but the report of Him and of His works had preceded Him, and "He could not be hid." An afflicted woman—for the sorrow of a child is surely the affliction of the parent—came to Him. She was a Phenician by birth, and as there were Libyan Phenicians, she is, to distinguish her from them, as being of the Syrian race, described as a Syro-Phenician. Gentiles of the more cultivated order, as distinguished from barbarians, were called Greeks (Hellenes) by the Hebrews. So she is described as "a Greek." She was not a Jewess, but a Phenician, by race; and not a proselyte, but a Greek, in religion. Matthew calls her a Canaanite, or woman of Canaan. Such varied descriptions, all true, one finds paralleled in every mixed community, as a man might be described among us as a Lutheran in religion, a German, and of Saxony. But whatever she had been, and however she had learned it, she was now all unwittingly making good a prophecy published six centuries before—as you see in Jeremiah, xvi., 19: "O Lord, my strength, and my fortress, and my refuge in the day of affliction, the Gentiles shall come unto thee from the ends of the earth, and shall say, surely our fathers have inherited lies, vanity, and things wherein there is no profit." She had come "out of the same coasts" just how far it is not important to inquire, but leaving her daughter at home in her terrible afflictions, she came in the belief that he could relieve her child's misery—she does not pretend to say how. She only presents her piteous plea, as you see in Matthew, xv., 22: "Have mercy on me O Lord, thou Son of David! my daughter is grievously vexed with a devil." She has gone, you see, immeasurably beyond the priests and scribes in her apprehension of Jesus. He who had inspired this faith—who saw it in her even afar off—who could not be hid from her, and cannot be hid from any true faith, though He may seem to be—He had revealed Himself to her as Lord, as Son of David, as the Messiah, as come to destroy the works of the devil, and she, with the simple eloquence of a pleading, believing mother, puts the case before Him. Faith is bold, courageous, far-sighted, enterprising. It is not presumption, for it rests on divine assurances. It is not impertinence, for it obeys divine commands. It ennobles and expands, for it is apprehension of infinite veracity and goodness. It is not groveling or degrading in its clinging dependence on almighty power. Its vision is like that ascribed to the eagle, and it soars because God hath given the wings.

> "Thou art coming to a King,
> Large petitions with thee bring;
> For His grace and power are such
> None can ever ask too much."

The Canaanite did not, as we shall see, overestimate the power or the will of the royal "Son of David."

II. We now pass to what is historical in this record. We use the word "historical" as you see it in the books, as opposed to mythical and all the forms of thinking according to which the inner meaning of the Gospel is true and good, but the forms in which it is couched, unhistorical, that is untrue in fact. Of course, if miracles are the weakness of Christianity, if they have to be apologized for and explained away, reduced to figures of speech, and ascribed to the vehement enthusiasm of the early disciples, this passage will not have much meaning to you. You will see not God, a personal and sovereign agent, doing whatsoever it hath pleased Him, but a Being—vague, indefinite, not unlike the "fates" of classic mythology, who has abdicated in favor of cold, inexorable, impersonal law, to which prayer is as irrelevant as a petition to electricity or gravitation. Then you will believe that while man can change, or seem to, his general plan of operations, Jehovah cannot; that while we can make one force modify another, He cannot; that He has put the programme of the universe forever into the hands of a mindless, bodiless, conscienceless abstraction, of which science has made the acquaintance, and that it runs now as independently of Him as does your watch of its maker in Geneva. You will believe that Congress can modify, change, and suspend laws, on emergencies, that a father can set aside for the higher good of his child, a usual arrangement, but that God cannot—making the material subservient to the physical—introduce one new force, or factor, over and above what men have read in the programme—not that they have read it all—they would not claim that, but from what they have read, they conclude absolutely that the rest must needs be the same. You will have to believe that these so-called sacred writers are entirely mistaken in matters of fact, but infallible in matters of morals; that they are credible when they tell you heavenly things, but altogether unreliable, indeed systematically in error, when they tell you earthly. You will have to believe that intelligent men credited Jesus with miracles, mighty works which—as in John, iii., 2, "no man can do except God be with him"—that He took the credit of these, asserted them to be miracles, and, as such, proofs of His divine mission and nature; that He was all wrong in this, either self-deceived, or deceiving; and yet that his wisdom is an infallible guide, and his character the most beautiful the world has ever seen! and you will, moreover, believe that all this belief is highly rational, sensible, liberal-minded, and at the very furthest point from superstition and folly.

Now, we do not so believe. We take it that the Evangelists believed, and that the witnesses of the Lord's acts believed; that He did supernatural works; that He believed so Himself; that He took the benefit of them; that He and they meant that the readers of the Book should think so; and that the Book itself could hardly command our respect in any department, as a rule of faith and a guide to Heaven, if it misleads and deceives us here. We see miracles perform a consistent, uniform, regulated function, whenever God comes to men with a revelation of Himself, in Genesis to the Patriarchs, in Exodus to the Hebrews and Egyptians, in Israel with the prophets, in the gospels and acts with Jesus, and only ceasing when the revelation is completed in permanent form and entrusted to man as a book. We see them as the sign-manuel of Jehovah, intrusted only to His servants and authenticating his commission. We see them as the sign and seal confirming His testimony, and the Savior's are more to us than wonders; they are signs and symbols of the inner and spiritual work God does by His Son and His servants, in opening blind eyes and closed ears, in curing the souls mortally diseased, and in quickening the dead. They are evidences to us that He can put away the guilt and overthrow the latent and terrible power of sin, in a region whither our eyes cannot follow Him, since we see Him deal effectually with the fruits and consequences of sin, in the region palpable to our senses and capable of being judged by our experience. We believe, therefore, that when Jesus said, "the devil is gone out of thy daughter," He did that for the poor sufferer in her distant home, which no natural means or law of nature could effect.

If I go to one of your offices, try my keys on your safe, and the keys of my friends, in vain; and if I see you enter, produce a key, apply it and instantly open it, I conclude you are owner of the same, or have deputed your rights to another. And when I see Jesus work where no human power can work, I conclude He has "the keys of David," opening where no man shuts, and shutting where no man can open; that he is the Lord of this world and the world invisible; and, therefore, that I may safely commit my soul to his keeping.

But how are we to understand this "possessed of a devil?" Is it only a disease? True it is that diseases sometimes presented symptoms such as here appear; but that may only prove that the devil works, where he can, in the line of human maladies, themselves his work through human sin. Christ and the Evangelists did not mean to convey to us that these were simple diseases. He healed diseases one way, and he cast out devils—or more properly demons, for Devil is a proper name—in another. He never put questions to fevers, or received answers from paralysis or palsy; but He did get answers from deprecating demons, who recognized His power and right; who believed and trembled; who dimly and gloomily apprehended judgment at His hands. It was the hour of Satan's power, when he might do his best and worst, that the triumph of the Savior might be complete. The captain of salvation did not win a stolen victory from an unprepared foe. Satan's legions were in the field. He did not procure a "snap judgment." Satan had time and opportunity to marshal his strength—as you read in John, xvi., 2. "The Prince of this world is (to be) judged." From all that appears in the Scriptures, demons are as real beings as the angels, who are ministering spirits, sent forth to minister to saints. They are indeed their counterpart in the world of evil, under the control of that author of evil, who is "the ape of God." That we have not such visitations among men now is nothing to the point, if we were sure of it. There never was but one time when the "mystery of godliness, God manifest in the flesh," was developed on the earth. The mode of demoniacal possession is wisely left in the same obscurity that mercifully enshrouds the benevolent ministrations of good angels. Man is all too ready to adore the near and palpable, and to forget the unseen and eternal. The fact in both cases rests on the same kind of indubitable evidence—"Thus saith the Lord."

III. The ethical element. When she made her appeal the Lord appeared to refuse. "I am not sent," he says, according to Matthew, "but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel." His reference, obviously, is to the period of his personal ministry; for he says in other passages that he has "other sheep which he must gather"—as you see in John, x., 16—and announces that from east and west, and north and south, men shall come and sit down in His Father's Kingdom. What can she say? Argue? No, but plead. "Then came she and worshiped Him, saying, 'Lord, help me.'" But as he had seemed to refuse her on the ground of his present commission, she drops the "son of David," and appeals to him as bound by no limited mission, "Lord, help me." There is no rejoinder to this from the Savior. His silence so far admits this plea. He has the power if He will. But there is another consideration. Who is she that such a concession should be made to her? So He says, putting the ground of seeming refusal now on her own condition, "It is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it unto dogs." This seems hard, humiliating, and crushing; but the faith that knows God knows self too. It sees Him in the heights; it also sees itself in the depths. The same authority and reason we have to magnify God we have to abase ourselves. What can she now say? Argue? No. She accepts the situation. "Yes, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall under their master's table"—"the crumbs of the children." It is wisdom—it is the "meekness of wisdom." The faith that can speak thus Christ hastens to honor. The clouds of threatened refusal, and even scorn, grow blacker and blacker; but when they break it is in riches of grace.

> "Ye fearful saints fresh courage take,
> The clouds ye so much dread
> Are big with mercy, and shall break
> In blessings o'er your head."

Now, I wish to conclude by presenting some pictures, all the outlines of which are here, and which a preacher has only, with what skill he may, to fill in.

1. Here you may study that unwise and mere self-relieving which we sometimes compliment as charity. "And his disciples came and brought him, saying, 'Send her away for she crieth after us.'" They meant that the boon should be flung to her, to get rid of her, as we may be sure, from the Master's rejoinder—not to the woman, but to the disciples, yet in the woman's hearing—(Matthew, xv., 23, 24.) They wanted to be saved any further annoyance. Is this the spirit in which you deal with petitioners to your goodness? Do you toss them the bread or the subscription to be delivered from annoyance? Do you call that by the gentle name of charity? Relieving the poor! No, my brethren; let us not call things by wrong names, and cheat ourselves. It is relieving yourselves. The truest charity takes, not shuns, trouble—it reasons—it examines—it inquires—it will even seem to be stern and harsh—it makes things material to subserve the highest ends—even the moral and the spiritual. Let us be like the Master, rather than the disciples.

2. The picture of faith in Jesus. It owns his power, his authority, his right to discriminate, to love one more than another. It believes in his love and grace, and sees no contradiction between these and his sovereignty. It finds practical and harmonious solution of apparent opposites. It sees God as hating sin, not bound to save, free to save or not save, whom He will, yet it appeals to His nature, His love, His pity. It gives Him all the glory—finds all the pleas in Him; throws itself on His revealed properties. This is the practical creed underlying the prayers of all true supplicants—of whatever name. Thousands who take certain truths—often and grievously twisted out of their place—to be "dreadful representations," run along their lines every day, and find them smooth and delightful. So let us do, dear brethren. In a humility founded on a true knowledge of ourselves, we "lie low and in the dust," but in a boldness begotten of God's word and spirit in us, we gaze on the throne, of which in the rugged grandeur of the old Psalm they sing:

> "Justice and judgment of thy throne
> Are made the dwelling place;
> Mercy, accompanied with truth,
> Shall go before Thy face.
> O, greatly blessed the people are
> The joyful sound that know,
> In brightness of Thy fate, O Lord,
> They ever on shall go."

3. The picture of the hearer of prayer. He does not give His blessings to be rid of us, but to bring us nearer to Him and keep us dependent on Him. Hence His delays—His seeming refusals—His apparent indifference are not to destroy and crush us, but to summon into energy the strength and hopes He has inspired. We doubt and fear when He means only good to us. When Fabius Maximus was made Dictator to save the imperiled State of Rome he did not, as his short-sighted constituents desired, rush to an engagement with Hannibal, but, as that General described, hung like a thunder cloud on the heights, giving time to the doubting Romans to gather all their forces. They called him Cunctator, the delayer; but the delays were for their safety, and the overthrow of their foes, though they did not so understand it, and grew impatient of his policy. God often delays, but it is for our good, and we are to gather all our strength and take hold of His till He says unto us: "Be it unto thee according to thy faith."

4. We may see here the picture of man unsaved by Jesus Christ. Satan is "the god of this world," and if we do not obey the divine will we are in one form or other doing Satan's. It is not meant by this that all men are equally wicked, or all wicked in the same way, or all entirely destitute of good, moral, and social qualities. It is meant that without God—and He is known in Christ—we walk "according to the course of this world," the world of which Satan is the god. He does not aim, possibly, at having all men atrocious and criminal transgressors; it is enough for his malignant ends if God be unloved, unhonored, unregarded by his own rational creatures in his own world. But when he, by his forces of whatsoever kind, possesses us, misery comes sooner or later—the misery of the fashionably godless not being the same in form, or perhaps degree, with that of the criminally godless, but yet being real misery. Seared consciences, crimes, suicides, broken hearts, ruined lives, blasted hopes—these are the fruits that grow on the tree of godlessness here; and "after death the judgment."

And finally, we see here what we should do with the sinning and miserable who belong to ourselves. Are there mothers of children of whose will, tastes, affections, and habits Satan has possession? They please not God, and they are not happy. The demon that holds and torments them is drink, or lust, or unbelief; or they are decent neglectors of the great salvation. Mothers! go, as did this Canaanite, to the Redeemer; tell your story; plead with Him; keep alive in your own heart the love and hope of a mother; make your appeal to His pity, and believe that He will hear and help. So there are careless backsliders, prodigals from the spiritual home that would have sheltered them—young men once devout, young women that once loved their Bibles—how hiding away and buried in the crowds of every great city like this. Over them our Mother Church must yearn; after them she must go with such means as she can use; and while she pleads with them by the memory of their early years, by the love of their parents, by the cross of Christ, she must bring them to the Savior, with the cry of the Canaanite, "Help, Lord!" And here we may rejoice over a prophecy of the future of the whole Gentile world. This woman is the type to us of all the tribes and races of men outside the Church of Christ. Why are they there? Why are we here? We cannot tell; as we cannot tell why this particular child and mother suffered. Only this we do know that the heathen grow worse and worse—that there was a time when they were not heathen, that it has not yet pleased God to give them what He has given us. And this also we do know, that "idolatry is cruel," that ignorance of the true God and spiritual death go hand in hand, as do knowledge of Him and life. Let us be glad and rejoice that it will not be so always. The devil will be cast out; life and health will yet be given; and all the earth shall see the salvation of God. For this consummation we are to give prayer, money, and effort; and to the believing Church God will yet say—though He seems to delay,

"Be it unto thee, even as thou wilt."

THE ORIGINAL ABOLITIONISTS.

PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING REUNION IN CHICAGO.

The reunion of original abolitionists will be held in Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, June 9, and continuing three or four days. Hon. John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois, will give the address of welcome on the afternoon of the 9th. Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, will be present, and has consented to act as president for the first part of the exercises. The proceedings will consist of addresses pertaining to the origin, progress, and triumph of the anti-slavery reform. Also biographical sketches of prominent actors in this reform, personal recollections and reminiscences, and singing the old songs of liberty. The circular of invitation says that among the biographies will be Benjamin Lundy, the pioneer; William Lloyd Garrison, the liberator; E. P. Lovejoy, the martyr; Ichabod Codding, the orator; Dr. G. Bailey, the editor of the *National Era*; Owen Lovejoy, the Congressman; Charles Sumner, the statesman; S. P. Chase the Cabinet Minister and jurist; John Brown, the hero of the gallows; Myron Halley, the founder of the liberty party; James G. Birney and John P. Hale, candidates of the liberty party for the Presidency; James H. Collins, the abolition lawyer of Chicago. Also, other men, distinguished as writers, or politicians or martyrs, as J. R. Giddings, Samuel Lewis, Charles Durkee, Thaddeus Stevens, &c. The Hutchinsons, of the tribe of Asa, and Geo. W. Clark, the liberty singer, will be present and lead the singing of the songs the abolition choirs sang a generation ago. Distinguished men from distant parts of the country, such as William Lloyd Garrison, Wm. Goodell, (the oldest laborer, and writer, aged eighty-two,) Geo. W. Julian, James Birney, Dr. Beecher, Geo. W. Curtis, and many others, have promised or are expected to be present. All people, men and women, old and young, and young people particularly, are invited. A grand concert will be given on the evening of the 12th of June, for the benefit of the reunion, by the Hampton Students.

A PAINFUL AND LINGERING DEATH.

A young man named Hendrickson lost his life in Salt Creek Township, Mason County, Ill., recently, under very painful circumstances. It seems that he went into a well on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., for the purpose of taking up the curbing. The well was dry, and some eighty feet deep, and he had succeeded in removing but a few pieces when the old curbing burst, and he was buried beneath about twenty feet of coarse gravel. The conclusion of every one that he must have been killed immediately was natural. A large number of the neighbors were collected, and efforts were directed to the recovery of the body. Owing to the danger of working in the well, on account of the nature of the soil and the difficulty of putting in proper curbing, digging was not commenced until Wednesday morning. On Wednesday afternoon the men in the well imagined they heard groans from the buried man, but this seemed so incredible that at first no reliance was placed in the report. Work at night was impossible, from the danger to the diggers, and consequently it was suspended at dark Wednesday, but resumed again early Thursday morning. Over a hundred men gathered at the mouth of the well, when the diggers announced it as being an unmistakable fact that the man was still alive, and his groans were distinctly heard. The most desperate exertions were made to reach, and if possible, save him from his position and agony. As they got near to him the men in the well plainly heard the sufferer earnestly praying for death to relieve him from his excruciating torment. "Death! Death! O Lord" he was heard to exclaim. About 3 in the afternoon, when hope ran high, and he was almost reached, the attempt to remove some of the planks of the broken curbing caused a new caving in of a small amount of sand, and nothing more was heard. With almost superhuman labor he was at last reached about 7 in the evening, but too late—the body was still warm, but life was extinct. The diggers succeeded in uncovering his head, but found the body pinned down by the fallen and broken curbing, and as night had set in, were obliged to relinquish their labor until morning. On Friday, labor was resumed, and the body brought to the surface about noon. The head was found bruised, the left lung crushed, and the right hip-bone driven apart from the back-bone by the timbers which had pinned him down.

A CRAZY HORSE.

A horse which suddenly became crazy and dashed into a house in Albany, Ill., a few nights ago, seems to have made a decided sensation in that quiet village. A correspondent says that he was being led through the street by his owner, Mr. Beckwith, and began to whirl around, and then, freeing himself, he rushed through a strong gate into the garden of Mr. Pease. Passing rapidly along he succeeded in going through three more fences, finally emerging into the opposite street. Crossing this avenue in a direct line he went through Dr. Robinson's door-yard fence and into the house by the front door. Mrs. Robinson was seated in the parlor, and upon perceiving her strange guest immediately fled through the rear of the building. In her momentary fright she forgot her young babe. Dr. Robinson hearing the crash, rushed into the house just in time to save his child. Indeed not a moment too soon, for the beast had already demolished part of the crib, besides leaving a flesh wound upon the child's face. Sewing machine, chairs, sofa, and stove soon followed, and the carpet was literally cut in pieces. Having completed his course here he turned into an adjoining bedroom, and, getting his fore feet upon the bed, soon brought it to the floor. Men soon collected, and ropes were thrown around his body, but they could not force him to subjection until he was severely bled. Then thirty or more men forced him home, and having him tied down, they managed to keep him in the stable. He did not return to consciousness, and died about midnight the same night. The animal was valued at $3,000, and was sent from New-York not long since.

NATIONAL BREWERS' CONGRESS.

The Principal Association of Brewers in the United States of America is to hold its fourteenth annual gathering in Boston on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next. In the call for the congress, issued from New-York and signed by Henry Clausen, the objects of the gathering are said to be to deliberate concerning the statutes of the internal revenue in regard to the traffic, which, it is claimed, discriminate unjustly against its interest, and to consider what is best to be done in view of "the menacing attitude of temperance fanatics and political swindlers toward the business. The circular earnestly calls upon all brewers to defend the honorable character of their calling, sure that they, and not the fanatics, are the true friends of temperance, and expresses the belief that, in spite of sumptuary laws in a few States, and the unfortunate decision in the Iowa test case, by which States are left supreme in the matter of sumptuary laws, a calmer public sentiment will do justice to a traffic which has largely increased the agricultural wealth of the land.

YALE'S EXPENSES.

The following is a brief synopsis of the receipts and expenditures of Yale College for the past year, transmitted to the Legislature of Connecticut by Governor Ingersoll: Total receipts, $259,889 67; total expenditures, $253,600 46. The principal items of receipts are: Term bills, $67,273 20; theological department, interest and donations, $31,709 71; Sheffield Scientific School, $49,372 42. Among the items of expense are these: Instruction, $41,872 25; theological department, $34,035 99; Sheffield Scientific School, $48,308 34; Art School, $7,994 77; law instruction and library, $2,856 24; medical department, $1,898 74. The real estate purchases of the year amount to $17,142 65, and repairs, $17,468 01. Preaching cost less than printing by $1,385 to $1,519.

WILL OF THE DUCHESS OF LEEDS.

The last will and testament of the Most Noble Louisa Catharine, Duchess Dowager of Leeds, (the widow and relict of the Most Noble Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, seventh Duke of Leeds, deceased,) so far as said will relates to her lands and property in the United States, was admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore on Friday. Letters testamentary were granted to Right Rev. James F. Wood, Arthur T. Weld, and William L. Hirst. The transcript of the will is dated Nov. 19, 1873. All the lands and property of the deceased in this State and the United States are devised to the executors above named, Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Weld and Hirst, to sell, lease, or rent, &c., and to remit the proceeds thereof to the executors of the will of the deceased in England.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MR. PROBASCO'S GRAND SCHEME FOR CINCINNATI.

Mr. Probasco and wife having returned to their home after an absence of nearly a year in Europe, the Cincinnati *Commercial* hints at his future liberal plans in behalf of that city as follows:

"Mr. Probasco comes back with his head and heart full of a plan that he conceived some years ago, of inaugurating a movement for the further advancement of Cincinnati as a central point of attraction of this country, by establishing here a gallery of arts and sciences; something that shall be commanding in its proportions and its results. When he first thought of this matter it occurred to him that the part he would take would be to give to such an institution to start it, so to speak, his splendid collection of pictures and marbles and other works of art, worth in all nearly $300,000. Several prominent gentlemen of this city, men of culture in literature and art, have been in sympathy with Mr. Probasco in this conception, and while in Europe this last time he has corresponded with them. They wait upon him now to know the conclusions he may have reached after his researches abroad. Much of his time during the last year has been devoted to the study of the museums and art galleries of Europe, of their origin, management, and results. Mr. Probasco seems to have been attracted to the South Kensington Museum of London, an institution upon which twenty millions of dollars have been lavished, and which, with its branches, is educating thirty thousand of the youth of England in numerous branches of the arts (mechanical, of course, included) and sciences. Mr. Probasco wishes to have associated with him gentlemen who can bring to bear the influence that will be needed to establish here a museum of this kind; not on such an extensive scale, of course, but something that shall do for the future, and always attract to it students from many States and crowds of visitors. It will be necessary for public and private enterprise to unite in this undertaking. The least that can be asked of the city is to give the grounds and construct the massive fire-proof building that will be needed. Then our citizens of wealth can step in and give. We shall hear more of this in a short time."

A LOUISIANA ROMANCE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* relates this: "A friend of ours, not wholly unconnected with the legal profession, has a daughter of whom he is immensely fond—a little golden-haired, sweet-eyed princess, who is always dressed in dainty stuffs and laces, and soft and beautiful attire. She is quite a capitalist in her way, being possessed of various desirable properties in the Fourth District, and of divers stocks and bonds in prosperous corporations. She knows all this, and though neither proud nor overbearing in consequence, has yet acquired a pretty, childish dignity which makes her all the more engaging. It so happens that one of her lots is rich in magnolia-trees, and thither very often in these balmy afternoons the father takes her to gather bouquets of the fragrant flowers. Some days ago they went as usual to the magnolia grove, and, on entering, found that a couple of predaceous boys were in the trees culling their fairest ornaments. They watched them for awhile, the little girl saying nothing and the father quietly waiting to see what developments would ensue. Presently, however, he called to one of the boys and asked for a flower.

"Oh, no; can't give you any of these magnolias."

"Won't you let the little girl have one?"

"No sir-ree!"

"I think you might give her just one."

"No, sir; can't do it. These magnolias belong to somebody. You can't have any unless you pay for them."

"Well, I think you might give her one; they all belong to her, you know. You might let her have just one!"

The boy looked at him with sudden interest, then at the little girl gazing into the tree with big soft eyes, and then, seeing how pretty and gracious, and richly-clad she was, he slid down like a flash, ran to her, and, falling on one knee, offered all his flowers. He was a ragged boy, prone to much chaff and impudence, and unsuspicious of the smallest rule of courtesy, but he knelt like a courtier and presented his simple tribute with more genuine admiration than often shines in courtiers' eyes.

OFF WITH THE OLD LOVE.

A young married couple visited Saratoga recently and stayed several days, of whom the Troy *Times* relates the following interesting and doubtless veracious story: The lady resides in New-England. She had been visited by a young gentleman for two years past, and finally they made a marriage engagement, and set a day for the ceremony. A worthy young man had been a lover of the young lady for many years, but for some reason his suit had not been pressed. A few days before the time set for the wedding, young gentleman No. 2 called on the lady, the old love came back, and finally the couple agreed to elope. The following day No. 2 surreptitiously obtained the lady's trunk, but, for some reason, she could not escape from the house unobserved. The day of her wedding drew near, and No. 2 became impatient to fly with his lady-love. Finally, on the very day fixed for the marriage, and when the bride was all arrayed for the event, No. 2 appeared suddenly with a carriage and, during the excitement of the occasion, the young lady slipped from the house and sped away with her first love to an adjoining village, where the ceremony was speedily performed.

A BLIND LEADER OF THE BLIND.

The remarkable faculty of James Moore, a man thirty-five years old and blind from his birth, is thus described by the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*:

"One year ago Dr. D. B. Smith, of this city, removed the balls of his eyes from his head, and Mr. Moore has been employed in his office since that time for the purpose of receiving visitors when the doctor is absent. He appears in every respect different in his movements from ordinary blind persons, and, as he wears green glasses, few persons who meet him are aware of his infirmity. When desired to go on an errand, he finds his way without difficulty, and he has rendered himself so familiar with the streets of Cleveland that he rarely has to inquire. Although he carries a cane, he hardly ever permits it to touch the sidewalk, seeming to be guided by intuition away from contact with obstacles. His sense of hearing is so acute that he is able to state whether a street is narrow or broad by means of the sound of the footsteps of persons passing along on the opposite side. When crossing a street he manages to avoid the vehicles, stopping and waiting in the middle if necessary until the way is clear, it being indicated to him by sound. He is frequently sent to conduct blind patients who do not possess his wonderful faculties to Charity Hospital from his employer's office. Sometimes he will walk, guiding their tottering steps, and at others will take a street car, stationing himself on Euclid avenue and inquiring before stepping on board if it is the right one. He can remove every speck of dust from the furniture of an office or parlor, handling the most fragile articles, without breaking or damaging them in the least."

DAMAGES FROM AN AGED LOVER.

In the Circuit Court of Prince Edward, Judge Asa Dickinson presiding, last week, was heard a novel case to Virginia courts, it being a suit for a breach of promise. It seems from the accounts in the local papers that in December last Calvin Bliss, a wealthy old Northerner, aged seventy-one, who, since the war, has settled in Prince Edward, proposed marriage to a handsome widow, Mrs. Robinson, of Farmville, about thirty years old, and promised to settle upon her one-third of his real estate, and in addition $1,500 in cash, to be paid at his death, if she would marry him. She consented, and the wardrobe of each party was prepared, Bliss furnishing the bridal robe, a handsome silk. The guests were invited; the supper prepared; but when the appointed day and hour had arrived, 4 o'clock P. M., January 29, 1874, old Bliss did not come to time, deterred, it is said, from keeping his promise by the violent opposition of his grown-up children. Through her attorneys, Mrs. Robinson brought an action for breach of marriage contract, and claimed $10,000 damages; The trial occupied the court twelve hours, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators from all parts of the county. The widow and Bliss were both closely examined, and the jurors brought in a verdict of damages to the amount of $3,300.

MILITARY DRILL AT UNION COLLEGE.

Capt. Thomas Ward, of the United States Army, a graduate of West Point, was stationed by the Government at Union College at the beginning of the present collegiate year as instructor in military tactics, and at the beginning of the present term, when the large hall of the new gymnasium building was sufficiently completed to serve as a drill-room, Capt. Ward commenced to exercise the senior and junior classes in the elementary principles of drill. This exercise is given only three days of the week and one hour of the day. It is said that the students who at present participate consider their time in the drill-room as well spent. The State Armory in Schenectady has been leased by the university, but the arms there, being unfit for use among the students, were sent to the Troy Arsenal, and a supply of new cadet-rifles will shortly take their place. The uniform of the students is dark blue throughout—the coat similar to the undress coat of the United States Army officers, the cap similar to that of the United States Navy, ornamented by the letters U. C., in silver braid. The lower classmen will commence with the drill at the beginning of the next Fall term.

LAGER BEER.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Undoubtedly beer, when drank with moderation, is far less injurious than spirits; yet, when taken in quantities sufficient to intoxicate, it produces evils peculiarly its own, from the mass of liquid which it forces the drinker to absorb. Kidney, bowel, and liver complaints are often the result of its abuse; and a Cincinnati physician informs us that one of the worst cases of delirium tremens which he was ever called upon to attend was that of a German who drank nothing but lager."

THE MISSISSIPPI'S MOUTH.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OUTLET TO THE GULF.

THE TWO PROMINENT PLANS BEFORE THE COUNTRY—THE MATTER TO COME BEFORE CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

One of the measures of great national interest which will occupy the attention of Congress during the week is the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi River. This grand work is one of acknowledged importance, as affecting the interests of the whole country, and the producers of the Valley of the Mississippi have spoken out in such terms, through their legislative, commercial, and agricultural bodies, and with such decided emphasis, that Congress can scarcely fail to act decidedly upon the subject before adjournment. Two plans for the work are prominently before Congress and the country. One, suggested and indorsed by the Chief of Engineers and six members of a board composed entirely of United States Engineers, and known as the Fort St. Philip Canal, proposed to be cut through the narrow neck of land which separates the river from the Gulf, about thirty-six or forty miles above the entrance to South-west Pass. The canal, if made, will be from six to eight miles, the exact length being undetermined, because the line of location was not decided upon by the board, further borings and examinations being recommended by the board, to avoid pockets of quicksand known to exist along the route, and to determine, by surveys and soundings, the most economic route.

The other plan, which, after much discussion before the committees, seems to enjoy the most decided favor, is known as the Eads jetty plan. The Senate Committee (Select Committee on Transportation) have unanimously decided to adopt the proposal of Capt. Eads and his associates, and we learn that the bill perfected by the committee will be brought up this week in the Senate. In the House, the Committee on Railroads and Canals have devoted much time to this subject. Early in the session it introduced a bill for the canal, but subsequently withdrew it after listening to the arguments of Capt. Eads and receiving the report of the Canal Board. As the plans of the canal were shown by it to be unmatured, its route and location undetermined, and its cost only approximately ascertained, and as the President of the board, Gen. Barnard, emphatically disagreed with the report of the majority, and urged a trial of the jetty system, this committee unanimously determined to accept the proposal of Capt. Eads, and a bill for that purpose was accordingly introduced in the House. Its consideration was fixed for the 21st of April last. On that day additional arguments were brought before the House by Gen. Humphreys, United States Chief of Engineers, and by Gen. Newton, the senior officer of the majority, to prove that under the jetty system the bar must necessarily advance at the rate of 1,200 feet yearly, and that to clear this away would require a yearly expenditure of $1,000,000. The bill was again referred back to the committee, where Capt. Jas. Eads appeared once more and completely answered these objections, the final result being that two reports were presented, one in favor of the Eads system of jetties, agreed to by eight members; the other in favor of the canal project, assented to by the Chairman, Mr. McCrary, and two others. The Chairman introduced, as a substitute for the bill of the majority, an act to appropriate $8,000,000 for the canal, limiting its cost to that, and requiring the contractor to build it for that amount, giving bonds at the same time for its completion in three years.

Gen. Humphreys, the Chief of Engineers, estimates the cost of the canal, if the depth guaranteed by Capt. Eads be given, (twenty-eight feet,) at $13,000,000, and the cost of jetties at $23,000,000 for the South-west Pass, and $15,000,000 for the South Pass. The proposal of Capt. Eads is to construct the jetties for $5,000,000, with an ultimate depth of twenty-eight feet; to guarantee the maintenance of the passage at this depth for ten years for $6,000,000 more. This latter sum is to be paid in yearly instalments, only after twenty-eight feet shall have been maintained continuously for one year previous to each payment. Nor does he require any payment at all by the Government until one after the passage shall have been deepened by his means from its present depth of fifteen feet to twenty-two feet. Then he desires to receive the first instalment of $2,000,000. When twenty-four feet is reached he desires to be paid another $1,000,000. When twenty-six feet is reached another, and the final $1,000,000 of the $5,000,000 when twenty-eight feet is reached. The bill provides for the early commencement of the work, and the nature of the enterprise imperatively demands its being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, as the difficulty of the task is measurably increased by the work itself while *in transitu*.

The proposer of the jetty system has chosen the South-west Pass, where there is a width of 1,500 feet, though the bill does not make this obligatory, but only stipulates for a width of 600 feet. It has the advantage, however, of discharging nearest to the Gulf Stream, and the possible advance of the Gulf Stream is much less likely there than at Pass à l'Outre, or at the North-east Pass. The South Pass being only 500 feet wide, is too narrow, and is out of contemplation, though many things favor it. The bar at the pass chosen is advancing at a rate which is variously estimated from 266 to 400 feet per annum. It is not believed by the proposer that this will continue after the jetties are built out to deep water beyond its crest. If there should be any advance at all, it will be so slow, in consequence of the increased depth and increased velocity of discharge, that it will not be appreciable for many years.

A SINGULAR COURTSHIP AND ITS END.

The following story is told by the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Dispatch* of Thursday: "Some months since the particulars were published of the romantic attachment of a wealthy young man, residing on Squirrel Hill, for Miss Zululu Agra, the beautiful Circassian girl, who was at the time on exhibition at Burnell's Museum. It will be remembered that the young man, fearing that he was thwarted in his love, became melancholy. On a certain Sunday, when he had been refused an opportunity of seeing the fair object of his love, the young man returned to the Union Depot, where he was boarding, and exhibited symptoms of what his friends claimed was insanity. A day or two after, he was declared to be a lunatic, and with the consent and at the request of his relatives, he was taken to Dixmont. Here he remained for some weeks, and was finally discharged. As soon as he was free again the young man's affections were found to be still centered in the fair Circassian. He made inquiries in every quarter as to the whereabouts of his lady love, and having ascertained that she was connected with a circus, he dispatched a commissioner to ascertain her exact location. The lady was found to be traveling through the State of New-York, and when his agent returned, the young man started out to join the circus, at some place on its advertised route. He came up with the object of his search, some day last week, at the little town of Fair Oaks, in the State named, and at once sought out the fair Zululu. It is said that the meeting was an exceedingly cordial and joyous one. The young man repeated his offer of marriage which was accepted, and, a preacher being found, the tedious and checkered courtship was brought to a happy close in that distant village by the marriage of the romantic couple. After spending a short time in the East, bride and bridegroom started for Pittsburg, and arrived in this city yesterday morning. They took up their quarters at a hotel, and were the recipients of the congratulations of a privileged few, who had been notified of the happy culmination of this romantic courtship."

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Miss Mary E. Campbell, a poor but respectable young lady residing in Ohio County, Ind., received a verdict at the hands of a jury on Thursday last, in the Circuit Court, for $750, against Charles Campbell, for breach of a marriage promise. The evidence discloses the fact that the plaintiff and defendant were engaged to be married in 1872, and that they kept up their social relations under the engagement until about a year ago, when the defendant, without previous notice to the plaintiff, married another young lady. The defendant set up as a defense that the plaintiff refused to marry him unless he became a Catholic, which he failed to prove, and he pays $750, with a few hundred in costs, for his treachery.

CRIME IN TEXAS.

The Austin *Journal* of May 23 gives the following record of murder in Texas during the preceding week: A negro hung and afterward thrown into the river; a woman scalds her husband to death; a man killed at Belton; an Irishman pounded to death at Marshall; one man killed and two wounded near Lampasas; two men lynched near the Penesca; a negro kills his brother; a Mexican killed about a dog; a man lynched in Hill county; a woman and child murdered and then burned; two men put to sleep by a Gainsville vigilance committee; foul murder and robbery near Dallas; a man shoots another one dead at Texarkana; a train on the International fired into and one passenger killed.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE CHANCES OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT THE NEXT ELECTION—THE DEMOCRATIC EFFORT IN 1872—CIVIL RIGHTS AND ITS EFFECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, May 22, 1874.

The political campaign, which culminates in an election on the first Thursday in August next, has opened vigorously on both sides in this State. Party machinery is brought into play every day, and candidates are nominated for the various offices thus early that a thorough and effective canvass may be made. This being an "off year," the issues will be confined to the State, and each party will be compelled to rely upon its own resources, without aid from the National Committees at Washington, D. C. This state of affairs is advantageous to the Republicans, for the reason that, of the one hundred thousand men in North Carolina who vote the Republican ticket, at least sixty-five thousand are colored men, who will not fail to vote, and the white Republicans will be brought out by the county tickets. A comparatively full Republican vote may be expected, say 95,000, and 90,000 Democratic. In 1872 Caldwell received 98,000, and Merrimon 96,300, making a total vote of 194,300. I calculate 9,300 who voted in 1872 will not vote in August; that 3,000 of these will be Republicans, and 6,300 will be Democrats, which will give the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction 5,000 majority.

DEMOCRATIC EFFORT IN 1872.

The effort to elect Merrimon in August, 1872, was a desperate attempt by the Democrats to give an impetus to the Greeley movement by carrying the State that voted first after the nomination at Cincinnati and the ratification at Baltimore. Money was extremely plentiful at the Democratic head-quarters, in this city, and it was lavishly distributed throughout the State. Innumerable barbecues were gotten up in almost every county; speakers were imported from Virginia, Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, and other States. Greeley negroes were hired and scattered throughout the State for the purpose of breaking the colored vote. No such effort was ever made in this State before; it is possible that the Harrison campaign is the nearest approach to it that the State affords, and that fades into insignificance when the two are put together and compared by one who witnessed both campaigns. The Democrats have no more money for the present campaign than the Republicans have, and to this extent they are at a decided disadvantage. In many counties the Democrats, in 1872, made a separate canvass from the joint canvass made by the candidates of both parties. Barbecues were the main features of the separate canvasses, and they were furnished by the money forwarded from Washington City. Counties that the Republicans would have carried went Democratic through agencies of this character. The Republicans will be rid of this advantage during this campaign. Joint canvasses will be made; and if there are any barbecues given and township meetings held after the regular canvass it will be by the Republicans, in most cases.

THE SENATE.

This body is composed of fifty members. It stands now, as elected in 1872, thirty-two Democrats and eighteen Republicans. The Republicans do not expect to lose any districts carried by them in 1872, but expect to gain two in the district composed of Nash, Franklin, and Wilson Counties. They will certainly gain one in Johnson County. The chances are somewhat in favor of a gain of one in Chatham County, one in the district composed of Cumberland and Harnett, one in Mecklenburg, one in Stokes and Forsythe, one in Yadkin and Surry, and one in Gaston and Cleaveland, making twenty-six Senators, and giving the Republicans two majority in the Senate. These hopes, however, are scarcely likely to be fully realized. There are several districts which will be seriously affected by the split betwen Vance and Merrimon, in all of which the Republicans hope to run in their candidates. There are two or three districts now represented by Democrats, and not counted in the calculation above made, which may be carried by the Republicans. So far as the Senate is concerned, this much is certain: Gains will be made by the Republicans wherever harmony prevails. It is more than probable, however, that such gains will not be sufficient to give the Republicans a majority of the Senators, but the present Democratic majority will be cut down to three or four.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This body is composed of one hundred and twenty members. It stands now, as elected in 1872, 65 Democrats and 55 Republicans, giving the Democrats 10 majority. The Republicans are confident of electing a majority of the members of the House. They expect to carry the following counties, which elected Democrats in 1872: Chatham, Cumberland, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Nash, Robeson, Surry, and Yadkin, making a gain of 16 members. Of the counties carried by the Republicans in 1872 the Democrats may carry four, leaving a net Republican gain of 12 members, and making the House stand 67 Republicans and 53 Democrats. If the Democratic opposition to the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad amounts to anything in the western counties, the Democratic loss will be much greater than herein anticipated. The campaign in that portion of the State will be made to turn upon that point, with every prospect of routing the Democrats in ten or twelve counties.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Having no principles calculated to attract the support of intelligent people, the Democrats are trying to make capital by insisting that every Republican candidate shall define his position upon the question of civil rights. If they indorse the bill now before Congress, the Democrats call upon the white men of the western counties to vote down such candidates; if they do not indorse the bill, the Democrats cry out to the colored element in the east that the Republicans have deserted them. So it is expected that this play upon the question of civil rights will be of immense advantage to the Democrats in the west by driving off white men from the Republican Party, and in the east by making the colored men lukewarm to such an extent that they will not vote. This is the chief plank in the Democratic platform, and upon which they mainly rely. The Republican candidates take this position upon the question: That if the laws of the United States do not now confer every right of citizenship which is enjoyed by the white race upon the colored race, Congress shall pass laws giving the colored race such rights as they do not now enjoy; if the laws as they now exist do confer any rights, and they cannot be enforced in the State courts, then, and in that event, Congress should pass an act giving the Federal courts jurisdiction of such offenses, so that the rights of the colored race may be enforced, and, when infringed, vindicated; that the prosperity and welfare of the country imperatively demands that no discrimination shall be made against any race or class of our people; that "equal rights before the law" must exist everywhere, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude;" that the advocacy of these rights does not include the right of intermarriage between the whites and the blacks, mixed schools, and mixed militia; that the social relations between individuals are fixed by the rules of society, and cannot be regulated by any number of acts of Congress, or any State Legislature. Every Republican in the State can and does stand upon this platform, relative to civil and political rights, and they demand, in no unmistakable terms, that every political and civil right enjoyed by the white race, shall be conferred upon the colored race; that social rights, as regulated by society in every country, and among all races and classes of people, cannot be regulated by law, and must, therefore, remain the creatures of society, and any attempt to interfere with them by legislation will be productive of evil. By taking this position the Democrats will fail to draw off many men who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket.

JUSTICE TO THE COLORED VOTERS.

In one of my previous letters I said that the Republicans would probably lose among the colored voters unless the claims of colored men were recognized to a greater extent than at any previous time. At this early period of the campaign this difficulty seems to be very nearly settled. In every county and district nominations for the various offices are being distributed more equally than ever before; and so judiciously have the nominations been made that all classes of Republicans are entirely satisfied.

NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

On the 14th inst., at Goldsboro, Mr. John A. Hyman, colored, of Warren County, was nominated on the twenty-ninth ballot as the Republican candidate for Congress in that district. Mr. Hyman was a member of the convention of 1868, which framed our present Constitution, and has been State Senator from Warren County to the present time. He is a man of fair education, of sound judgment, a good speaker, and possesses the confidence of the people of his county without regard to party. He has been the leader in Warren County since 1867, and has steadily increased the Republican majority at each election. One other thing may be said with truth, that the feeling in Warren County between the whites and the blacks has always been of the friendliest character; and notwithstanding the county gives 1,300 Republican majority, and among this number there are not more than twenty-five white men who are Republicans, yet every county office has been filled by competent men, and the finances of the county are in splendid condition. Crime has also steadily decreased, the morals of the people are decidedly better, and the intellectual development has been as rapid as it is praiseworthy and gratifying. All this chiefly owing to influence and example of John A. Hyman.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Alfred N. Waddell has been renominated by the Democrats of this district for Congress. The Republicans have nominated Neill McKay, who was defeated by Mr. Waddell in 1872, owing to a split among the Republicans in New-Hanover County. It is thought Mr. Waddell will fail to poll his party strength, because he voted for the "back-salary steal," pocketed his share, and voted against the repeal of the act. McKay commands the enthusiastic support of the Republicans; and if New-Hanover polls her usual majority of 1,600, he will be elected by several hundred.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATING KUKLUX.

On the 13th inst. the Democratic Convention at Lincolnton nominated David Schenck, formerly a member of the Kuklux Klan, and charged with being the chief of the county, for the office of Superior Court Judge! The testimony of this gentleman before the outrage committee at Washington, D. C., in December, 1871, can be found upon page 362 of the volume devoted to North Carolina, in which he admits he was a member of the klan. On page 398 of same volume Schenck is charged in an affidavit, made by Thomas A. Hope, with being chief of Lincoln County; that he gave authority to organize klans; that Schenck said "he was opposed to raiding, but if a raid was necessary it would be better to hang to a limb than whip, as 'dead men tell no tales;'" that he ordered Rufus Summers, chief of the klan near Iron Station, Lincoln County, to organize a raid upon Isaac Revels, a negro, who was accused of barn-burning, and that he told Hope to tell the boys to keep quiet, that he thought the trouble would be over after the court at Raleigh. These charges have never been disproved, except by the denial of Schenck. The nomination of Schenck is a thorough and unqualified indorsement of the Kuklux, inasmuch as his opponent, George W. Logan, the present Judge of the district, did more than any one man in the State to put down the Kuklux, and Schenck and the whole Bar of the district endeavored to influence the Legislature to impeach and depose Judge Logan because of his activity against the Kuklux. It is now proposed to defeat Logan with Schenck, and thus secure a triumph for the Kuklux over the man who put them down in that portion of the State.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

The disgust of that portion of the Democratic party which does not seek to disturb the present order of things, and which has no affiliation with the Kuklux, is so great at the manner in which Schenck manipulated the convention and packed the delegates in his favor, that J. F. Hoke, a leading Democratic lawyer, has declared himself an independent candidate for Judge, and several Democratic lawyers have declared themselves independent candidates against Schenck's nominee for Solicitor.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Capt. Plato Durham, also of Kuklux notoriety, whose testimony may be found in same volume, page 304, is an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. Being editor of a weekly paper published in Shelby, Durham supported O'Conor for President. He also attended the session of the Legislature which elected Merrimon United States Senator, and used his influence for Hon. John Pool. Not having been brought to trial, and having been denounced as a renegade to his party, he is now stumping on his own hook for Congress. Cleaveland County, the home of Durham, which usually gives 600 Democratic majority, has held a county convention and passed resolutions resolving not to send delegates to the Democratic Nominating Convention, as it was being packed in the interest of Bob. Vance, the present member, and there Plato Durham is the choice of the people of Cleaveland for Congress. Durham is a nephew of Gov. Elisha Baxter, of Arkansas, and Hon. John Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn. He is a man of decided ability, of great personal courage, has plenty of means, is exceedingly popular, and makes a telling stump speech. He will divide equally the Democratic vote of the district, and, if the Republicans do not run a candidate, will be elected. The district in 1872 gave a Democratic majority of 2,300. It is thought a representative of the Merrimon wing of the party will also be an independent candidate if Vance is renominated.

THE MERRIMON BOLTERS.

The fiat has gone forth that any and all members of the Legislature who bolted the caucus nomination and voted for Merrimon for United States Senator, are to be beaten in the nominating conventions throughout the State; and if they dare run independent, they are to be driven into the Republican ranks. Under these circumstances there are independent candidates in several counties, with a fair prospect of many more.

REMINISCENCES OF MEXICO.

INTERESTING LETTER BY GEN. LEW. WALLACE TO THE INDIANA VETERANS.

The veterans of the Mexican war residing in Indiana met in Indianapolis, on Wednesday last, and organized a State Association. Speeches were made by Gens. Lane, Manson, and Chapman, and Col. Osborne, and the following letter from Gen. Lew Wallace was read:

To the President of the Convention:

DEAR SIR: It is a matter of great regret to me that I cannot be present at the meeting to-morrow. No one esteems comradeship more highly than I do; to no one are its memories more delightful; more than anything else; more than business and its cares; more than the hopes and expectancies of the future, they serve to while away my hours of rest and reverie, and for that alone, I would not part with my experience as a soldier for any consideration. Since the campaigns of 1847–8, which you are preparing to commemorate, many of us have trodden a much broader field of war, with appointments much more grand: yet I venture to assert that there is not one of us to whom the service in Mexico is not a recollection surpassing in interest the most brilliant operation of the rebellion. The reason is plain. Mexico was a strange land to us all, and full of novelties. There was nothing upon the face of the country with which we were familiar; the trees, the grass, the dusty wastes, the mountains, the modes of cultivation and building, the villages and cities, and their inhabitants, and their customs, costumes, and habits, charmed us irresistibly; the sun that shot us full of fevers was a wonder, because of the climate he ruled, but most of all, we reached the unfriendly land by the sea, which we then rode upon the first time, and will remember always as a sounding mystery, and a monster that would not be content with half our rations. I can well understand how every soldier who made the march from Brazos to Matamoras and Monterey, and thence to Saltillo and Buena Vista, would like once more to go over the route and see the country and people again. It has been my fortune to do so several times. The camping places are all as when we left them. The ranches are unchanged. A few of the towns, like Meir and Caiderita, are considerably grown. Walnut springs still bubble up from the plain, and the creek they form glides away, cooled and darkened by the shade of the same old oak and pecan trees. Passing from them to Monterey, off to the right, one sees the black fort, and above and beyond it, under the brow of the mountain, like a sentinel, the Bishop's Castle stands overlooking the most beautiful valley on earth, not to say the most beautiful city. It is spattered from base to cupola with bullet marks, and perforated with round shot, received, many of them, since Worth scaled its rocky pedestal; for civil wars have eddied round and round it with reddening tides many times since that glorious hour. From the breast of the bluff at the castle's foot leaps the torrent which, divided into channels, rushes through the streets below, now right, now left, passing from garden to garden, here a cascade, there a pool, a moment reflecting the sky, the next green with orange trees, and the banana leaf broad as a banner, and the palm, "a joy forever." The vale from Monterey to Saltillo is matchless. The curtains of purple that covered the scarred crags and tilted mountains in the ancient time are there yet, softening everything. On the hill beyond the Rinconada, up which one must go because there is no other way—must go, though it flamed with fire and musket—must go, if he would reach Saltillo—are the earthworks which Taylor's vanguard took in a twinkling, but which the same vanguard could have held against a hundred times their number. Saltillo is but little less flourishing than Monterey. A more un-American place may not be found this side of old Damascus. Yet the traces of the conqueror are everywhere in and about it. Fort Washington is intact, ditch, parapet, and embrasure. Standing on its superior slopes one sees the whole city at his feet, turning right about he catches view of the mountain, six miles off, under which spreads the plateau of Buena Vista—a name to stir the American pulse while America lives.

I have ridden over the old field three times in the seven years last passed, and always with the same feeling of wonder at the audacity of the Chief who, with his 4,500, abided there the shock of the Mexican Napoleon's 22,000, and of admiration at the pluck and endurance of the few, who, turned and broken, crushed on the right and left, and, by every rule of scientific battle, whipped oftener than there were hours of the day, knew it not, but rallied and fought on, the infantry now covering the artillery, the artillery now defending the infantry, the cavalry overwhelmed by legions of lancers, and union of effort nowhere—fought on, and at last wrung victory from the hands of assured defeat.

The field is but little changed. The road to La Angostura is still the thoroughfare across it; winding along the foot of the hills on its left, and looking down into the fissures and yawning gaps which made the valley to the right so impassable, even to skirmishers. I stopped where the famous battery was planted across the road, literally our last hope, and tried to recall the feeling of the moment. On the left all was lost; Clay, McKee, Hardin, and Gell were dead; where all were brave, but one regiment was standing fast—the only one which through all the weary hours of the changing struggle had not turned its face from the enemy—I mean the Third Indiana. Against the battery so supported, along the narrow pass, surged a chosen column of Mexicans. History tells how they were rolled back. In all the annals of war nothing more gallant on both sides, scarcely anything more bloody and terrible! From the position of the Third Indiana at that moment, away over the plateau, quite to the mountain, reaches a breastwork not there when our comrades fought, but signalizing an incident in the war of the Mexicans against the French.

You may imagine my feelings when I rode to the position of our second regiment. It was easily identified. A few days after the battle, when the blood of the fallen yet blackened the rocks, I had been along the very line. Looking thence back to where the nearest support was posted, I hardly knew which to do most heartily—curse the inconsiderate confidence of the leader who advanced them to such a position so far in the front, or admire the valor that held the regiment, with two guns, fighting single handed full one-third of the whole force of the enemy, until ordered irregularly to retreat.

The last time I was on the sacred ground, I saw a "greaser" working with a hoe on the side of a hill by which we identify the position of the Third Indiana at the turning point of the battle. My curiosity was excited. I rode to see what he could be doing. A moment ago I said the field was unchanged. I was mistaken. The man was conducting a little stream of water from the mountain miles away to irrigate a wheat-field below in the mouth of the very ravine down which the regiment of Hardin, Gell, and McKee had retreated, seeking the cover of Washington's battery—the very ravine where the blood was thickest on the rocks at the end of the fight. I looked down upon the velvet green of the growing stalks, darker from the precious enrichment the soil had that day received, and then at the stream of water which came creeping after the man, like a living plaything. I looked at them, and, understanding the moral of the incident, thanked God for the law that makes war impossible as a lasting condition, however it inspires the loves and memories of comradeship, and teaches that each succeeding generation of freemen are as brave as their ancestors.

I sat down to excuse myself for not attending the convention; the result is his chapter. If it is too long I pray pardon. Very respectfully,

LEW WALLACE.

A PERSONAL ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEW-YORK YOUNG LADY SAID TO HAVE GONE TO OMAHA TO MARRY A MAN SHE HAD NEVER SEEN—HE PROVES TO BE A MAIL ROBBER.

A young lady arrived in Omaha, Neb., on Saturday, May 23, and registered her name at the Wyoming Hotel as Edith Hayland, of New-York City. Concerning her, the Omaha *Republican* tells a singular story, as follows: "She came here for the purpose of being married to Mr. Bruce Adams, of Wyoming Territory, they having struck up an acquaintance by means of a notice in an Eastern weekly newspaper, which was followed by a correspondence and a promise of marriage. They had never met each other face to face, and all they knew of each other was from the correspondence that had taken place between them. Rather dangerous that! She found it so. When she met Mr. Adams at the Wyoming, she stated frankly to him that she was disappointed in him, and she refused to marry him. She said she did not like the looks of his face. Miss Hayland showed to us yesterday her wedding outfit. She was well and amply provided with all articles that a bride would need. Her dresses were very nice, and some of them were quite elegant. We noticed a handsome toilet case in her trunk with solid gold trimmings. The young lady is a pleasant, fair looking girl. She evidently belongs to a good family who are in comfortable circumstances. While she did not show good sense in contracting to marry a man whom she had never seen and whom she had known but a few weeks, and then by correspondence only, yet she did act the wise part in drawing out when she met the man, and found that she was disappointed in him. Now comes the sequel, which is as strange as the foregoing story. The United States Marshal heard that Bruce Adams was in the city, and it so happened that the United States peace officers here had orders to arrest Bruce Adams, who had been indicted in the United States District Court in Iowa for robbing a Post Office in Vinton, Iowa, in 1871. Adams was arrested on Farnham street on Tuesday evening, by Deputy Marshal Bierbower, and is now in jail here. The United States Marshal is expected here to-day from Iowa to take him east for trial. Miss Hayland telegraphed to New-York for money, received it yesterday, and in the afternoon she started back for her New-York home.

FLOUR AND GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives its regular statement of the flour and grain trade of that city for the month of May, and comments upon it as follows: "Although the great industries of the country are depressed, and business is dull in many leading branches, and railway traffic is demoralized, yet the cereal products of the West have been emptied into the lap of Buffalo this year in larger quantities than ever before, with two exceptions. The receipts of flour by lake show a gain of 43,909 barrels over those of 1873; and the receipts of all kinds of grain, including flour reduced to wheat, show a gain of 1,142,958 bushels over those of last year. The total receipts of grain this season were 10,043,515 bushels, against 8,900,557 bushels in 1873. In this connection it must be remembered that the opening of the Straits of Mackinac was considerably later this Spring than usual. In fact, the immense business of May was all transacted in about three weeks, and the per diem receipts, therefore, were much larger this year than in May, 1873. The movement by canal has also been large, but not in proportion with the lake business. The total shipments to the East by water from the opening—May 5—was 5,489,981 bushels, against 4,445,448 bushels in May last year, and 2,989,714 bushels in the same month of 1872. But the canals were open ten days earlier this season than in 1873, so that the daily movement does not show much of an improvement over that of last season. The receipts of tolls show a gain of $76,212, and 281 more boats cleared this year than in May last year. But this business, although large, has not been specially remunerative. The competition of the railways has been very sharp, and the result is seen in low freights by lake and canal. Rates were about as low by lake in 1871 as they have been this season, while those by canal were lower in both 1870 and 1871. The exhibit shows the trade of this port, taken as a whole, to be in a very satisfactory condition. We doubt if the business of any large port can make a better showing, this dull and unsettled year, than does that of Buffalo."

ST. LOUIS' BRIGHT VISIONS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Friday last says: "Yesterday the cotton receipts of the city reached the 100,000-bale mile-post and topped it a little standing at 100,154 bales, against 49,691 bales same time last year. The receipts from now to the end of August will be about 10,000 bales, giving us an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the receipts of last year. Next year St. Louis will receive more than 200,000 bales, beyond a doubt, as the past season has been the first when she was really fixed for handling cotton, and most of those who shipped their cotton here only sent us sample lots by way of experiment, but declare themselves so well satisfied with the sales of their cotton that they will consign us every bale this coming year. For the calendar year of 1874 the receipts of cotton will amount to very close to 250,000 bales, for the receipts of October, November, and December next will be very large. At the present time we regard St. Louis as the most prominent point for location a cotton man can choose. In Memphis and New-Orleans the receipts of cotton will not increase, and old firms have the field. But in St. Louis shippers are to be gained who are not already patronizing established houses."

A VICTIM OF THE WILLIAMSBURG DISASTER.

The Chief of Police, of Hartford, was notified Friday afternoon that the body of a child, about three years old, had been picked up in the river at Middletown. Diligent inquiry showed that no child was missing from Hartford, and it is supposed the body is one that was seen going over Holyoke Dam a few days ago. It is believed to be one of the many victims of the great disaster in Massachusetts. A portion of the clothing was a checked apron with red binding, which may lead to identification.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 30—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares are active, with wide fluctuations, the last sales being at 31¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares 31@31¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 65c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Consols for money, 92½@93⅝; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Paris despatches quote Rentes at 59f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8½d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable July and August, 8⅝d.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow, 40s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum closed at 29f. for fine Pale American.

FRANKFORT, May 30.—United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862 closed at 98¾.

HAVANA, May 30.—Sugar firm and in fair demand; Molasses Sugar, 15¾@16½ reals ₱ arroba; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 15½@16¾ reals; fair to good refined, 17½@17¾ reals. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 313,000 bxs. and 25,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 33,500 bxs. and 6,500 hhds. Exported during the week, 27,500 bxs. and 7,500 hhds., including 8,750 bxs. and 7,400 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $32 50@$33 ₱ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $70@$72 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $76@$78. Flour, $26 75@$28 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $40@$44 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $31@$32 ₱ quintal; in tins, $34 50@$35 50. Potatoes—$17@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $23@$24 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $19@$20 ₱ arroba; White, $26@$30 ₱ arroba. Coal-oil, 6@6½ reals ₱ gallon. Lumber nominal. Shooks dull. Hogs nominal. Freights firmer. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 113@115 premium; short sight, 116@118 premium; 60 days, gold, 141@143 premium; short sight, 145@147 premium; on London, 168@170 premium; on Paris, 137@139 premium. Spanish gold, 233@234.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, June 1—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the business week ending Friday, May 30, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans	$2,256,300
Decrease in Specie	504,900
Increase in Greenbacks	1,603,300
Decrease in Deposits	1,839,000
Decrease in Circulation	73,400

	May 31, '73.	May 23, '74.	May 30, '74.
National Capital	$70,985,000	$68,835,000	$68,835,000
Local Capital	17,157,500	16,769,400	16,769,400
Total	$88,142,500	$85,604,400	$85,604,400
Loans	277,959,800	282,814,400	280,558,100
Gold Notes	19,482,000	26,022,300	25,517,400
Greenbacks	42,332,400	50,853,400	52,456,700
Deposits	208,136,500	234,243,300	232,404,300
Circulation	27,447,100	26,800,900	26,727,500

The present Bank return reflects the light demand for Money for trade and Stock Exchange purposes, and also the tendency of Greenbacks to this market, notwithstanding the accumulation of about $8,500,000 Currency in the Treasury. The Gold Notes average is slightly lower than last week, $504,000. The Sub-treasury paid out $2,082,000 more than its Gold receipts for Customs, &c., through the week, and of this difference $1,636,000 Gold Coin went abroad, and $578,000 of other Specie.

The rates for Money on Saturday left off 3@5 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, and 5@7 ₱ cent. for discounts, with less doing than the receipts from previous loans and discounts at Bank by over two millions of dollars. We notice that since the opening of Canal and Lake navigation the demand for Currency on the Chicago Banks has sensibly increased, but not yet to the extent of requiring the withdrawal of New-York balances in Greenbacks or National Bank Notes.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $1,456,459*, as compared with $6,525,921 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,376,034, as against $5,205,204 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $2,214,437, as against $526,992 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,735,000, comparing with $1,579,000 same week last May.

*General Merchandise not yet reported.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of April, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,024,169	March	$42,448,552
August	32,632,909	April	40,569,595
September	29,772,735	May 2	6,537,895
October	27,275,914	May 9	6,514,037
November	20,784,951	May 16	7,523,869
December	20,214,570	May 23	11,376,203
January	30,211,065	May 30	1,456,459
February	34,616,354		
Total			$343,319,537
Same date 1873			386,493,066
Decrease since July 1			$43,173,529

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	February	$20,725,611
August	24,343,509	March	22,289,218
September	25,799,042	April	23,301,296
October	21,246,858	May 6	6,736,887
November	28,495,882	May 13	4,454,367
December	25,250,750	May 20	6,654,543
January	23,455,638	May 27	5,376,034
Total since July 1			$274,322,029
To same date, 1873			243,396,833
Increase since July 1			$30,925,196
Gold, May 30, 1874			112¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 31, 1873			118 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	March	$2,527,822
August	2,198,542	April	2,467,005
September	1,502,625	May 2	839,334
October	2,107,447	May 9	2,528,062
November	2,545,842	May 16	2,665,336
December	2,447,271	May 23	2,889,661
January	2,660,508	May 30	2,214,437
February	2,980,862		
Total since Jan. 1			$41,623,404
Total same date 1873			56,083,422
Decrease since July 1			$15,660,018

The general trade of the week was fair for the close of May, both in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. The Exports of Domestic Produce were also equal to the average of this season and last. The Southern Cotton movement is still falling off. The receipts at the ports for the week are only 22,000 bales, and the clearances to Foreign markets 21,000 bales. The crop receipts to date are 3,649,000 bales, and the increase on last year is now reduced to 238,000 bales. The whole crop of last year was 3,930,000 bales. The whole crop of the present year is now estimated as likely to produce about 4,100,000 bales.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,331,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,293	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,089,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,044
May 2	757,559	May 2	1,551,000
May 9	2,183,000	May 9	3,500,500
May 16	2,072,000	May 16	1,795,700
May 23	1,931,000	May 23	1,150,000
Total, 1874	$104,228,289	Total, 1874	$60,544,105
Total, 1873	122,015,975	Total, 1873	70,591,216
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
Total, 1874	$105,964,041	Total, 1874	$61,016,506
Total, 1873	123,595,314	Total, 1873	71,305,910

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		May 31, '73.
American Gold	112⅜@112¼	118
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	118⅝@118⅜	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, January	120⅜@120⅞	121⅞
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	115⅝@115½	116½
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	89½@93½	103½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	85⅛@87	86½
New-York Central	98¼@98⅛	101¼
Rock Island	97¼@97⅛	108⅞
St. Paul Common	33⅞@33⅝	55¼
St. Paul Preferred	54@53⅛	73
Toledo and Wabash	36¾@37⅛	68½
Union Pacific	25⅞@28¼	27½
Erie	35½@35⅛	63½
Western Telegraph	72½@73	85
Pacific Mail	43½@43	40⅜
Lake Shore	76⅛@74⅝	91
North-western Common	41⅜@40⅝	....
Harlem	128½@128½	130
North-western Preferred	59¼@57⅛	....
Delaware and Lackawanna	108@109¼	104¼
Central New-Jersey	106@106¼	105½

The fluctuations in Gold and the Public Funds during the week were quite inconsiderable. The course of the Share market was equally uninteresting, closing on Saturday on a decline of 2 ₱ cent. in Lake Shore and North-west Preferred, and at about the same figures as the week before on the other New-York and Western Roads. The general market at the close was rather firm on a very dull day's business.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—The market has again been quite active, and large sales of fleeces of super and extra pulled new Spring California and Port Philip and Australia Wools at full previous prices. The stock of Ohio and Pennsylvania Wool in fleeces has been reduced about 200,000 lbs., one leading mill taking 150,000 lbs., and the entire stock of this description does not exceed 200,000 lbs. Prices still range from 55c.@60c. for X, XX, and XXX, and these prices will, no doubt, be realized for the balance of the old stock on hand. A small lot of 3,500 lbs. ordinary new Ohio has been received and sold at 47c. The prices recently realized for Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 55c.@60c. ₱ lb., were for very choice Wools on hand for nearly a year, well seasoned and in splendid condition, and much more valuable for manufacturing than new Wool. Holders have also been able to realize extreme prices on account of the scarcity of fine fleeces. California Wool continues to arrive quite freely, and has been sold at full prices. Eastern markets, however, do not keep up with the prices realized at San Francisco. The transactions have been 410,080 [illegible] considered very full prices. Combing Wool has been in demand. New Kentucky begins to arrive more freely, and is held at 46c.@47c., with some few small sales at 46c. In Kentucky the clip is being rapidly bought up at 41c.@43c., and there is now no margin for profit at these figures. Pulled Wool continues in demand, with sales during the week of about 300,000 lbs. Very choice Eastern Supers have been sold as high as 55c.@56c., but the bulk of sales of Super and Extra have been at 47c@52c. The following quotations are based on the last sales: Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1, X, XX, XXX and above, 53c.@60c.; new Ohio, 47c.; Michigan, 52c.@54c.; Western, Wisconsin, Maine and New Hampshire, 48c.@53½c.; washed Combing and Delaine, 55½c.@62c.; unwashed Combing and Delaine, 4[illegible]c.@66c.; Tub-washed, 48c.@57½c.; Scoured, 37½c.@$1; Super and X Pulled, 42c.@56c.; Spring California, 27½c.@33½c.; Fall California, 20c.@26c.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Flour steady, fair demand; sales of 1,800 at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 41; sales of 7,800 prime White Canada on private terms. Corn quiet at 74c.@76c. Corn-meal, $1 33 for Bolted; $1 32 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton. Canal freights weak; Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad freights: Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake receipts—143,600 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 10,400 bushels Oats, 1,466,00 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—15,500 bushels Wheat, 571,000 feet lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—Flour dull and declining for medium and high grades; low qualities sustained. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Spring $1 12 asked; $1 05 bid; sales of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed 55½c.@56½c., on the track and in elevator. Oats lower and unsettled; little done; No. 2, 48c. in warehouse. Barley and Rye—No sales. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork dull at $18, delivered. Dry-salted Meats—No sales. Bacon dull and drooping; Clear Sides sold at 10½c. Lard—No sales. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat; 81,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 30.—Flour dull; stock, 45,000 bbls. Corn—White scarce and firmer at 93c. Bran dull and lower at $1 15. Coffee lower; ordinary, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 19c.@19½c.; good, 20¼c.@20¾c.; prime, 21¼c.@21¾c. Other articles unchanged. The *Price Current* gives the following report of the stocks on hand: Pork, 6,500 bbls.; Lard, 520 tcs.; 1,200 kegs; Bacon, 1,300 cks.; Hams, 600 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 376 cks. Gold, 112¼. Exchange, New-York Sight ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 49@$5 50.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 25@$1 27. Corn dull; mixed, 65c.@67c. Oats quiet and steady at 52c.@58c. Barley nominal. Rye steady at $1 10. Butter dull and drooping. Pork quiet and steady. Lard quiet; Summer, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Kettle, 11½c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, in settlement, 6⅝c., buyer June 7; Clear Rib Sides, in settlement, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Bacon quiet and steady; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Whisky steady at 94c.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—11,062 bbls. Flour; 238,686 bushels Wheat; 280,000 bushels Corn; 71,600 bushels Oats; 2,440 bushels Barley. Canal shipments—206,600 bushels Wheat; 147,092 bushels Corn. Rail exports—23,200 bushels Wheat; 21,600 bushels Corn; 21,700 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. Canal freights unchanged; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. No sales to-day, it being Decoration Day, and observed as a legal holiday.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900 head; market fairly active; prices steady and unchanged; good to choice Texans sold at $4 80@$5 15; choice to extra Natives, $5 65@$6 25; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market fairly active, prices unchanged, closing quiet; sales at $5@$6 15 for common to extra; shipments, 10,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; market steady; $4 50@$5 50 for fair to choice.

DETROIT, May 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 58@1 59; No. 1 White, $1 49; Amber Michigan, $1 34, bid; $1 35, asked. Corn dull and lower at 62c. Oats in good demand at 50c. Freights to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn sold at 78c.@80c. Oats, sales at 60c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 05. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $18 25. Bacon, Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Hams, Sugar Cured, 13½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats, Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Whisky, sales at 94c.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn steady; Mixed, 75c.@77c.; White, 87c. Oats dull and drooping at 57c.@59c. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at 12c.@13c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Sides, 10½c.@11c. Hams—Choice Fancy, 13c.@14c.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.—Printing Cloths have been dull and inactive during the week, sales reported being only 3,200 pieces; holders ask 5¾c.@5⅞c. for standard and extra 64s., 30 days; contracts for July and August at 5⅞c., 30 days.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36c. Resin quiet at $2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $2.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS—MAY 30.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Slee; Walsh vs. Griffith; motions denied.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell and six other motions; memorandum.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Board of Supervisors vs. Davidson.
2—Tucker et al. vs. Livingston et al.
3—Johnson vs. Gallup, impleaded.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.
5—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical National Bank.
6—Woodhull vs. St. Thomas Church in the City of New-York.
7—Arnold vs. Hunt et al.
8—Bunker vs. Cummings et al.
9—Hunter et al. vs. Brennan et al.
10—Wilds vs. Henry.
11—Sutton vs. Davis, iml'd.
12—Oakley vs. Hannahs et al.
13—Weitjen et al. vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railway Co.
14—Stephens vs. The Board of Education.
Nos.
15—Sharkey vs. Dermot.
16—Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield, assignee.
17—Jones vs. Isaacs.
18—Clerke vs. Butler, impleaded.
19—Eagle vs. Smith et al.
20—Same vs. Same.
21—Townsend vs. Norris.
22—Simpson vs. Dillon et al.
23—Bracken vs. Emmons.
34—Martin, Executor, vs. Keeping et al.
25—Allen vs. New-Jersey So. R. Co.
26—Fitzpatrick vs. Babcock.
27—Craft vs. Morgan et al.
28—Tournode et al. vs. Hogedorn.
29—Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.
30—Singer vs. Cooper.
31—Woodbridge vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.
1—Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady vs. Lowber et al.
2—Taylor vs. Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady.
3—Jones vs. Fremont et al.
4—McClellan vs. Auger et al.
4½—Holloway vs. Stevens, &c.
5—Averigg vs. Fitzpatrick.
6—Howard et al. vs. Lippitt.
7—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
8—Stettheimer et al. vs. Hobenthal.
9—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
10—Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
12—Hoyt et al. vs. Moore et al.
13—Same vs. Same.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Ritter vs. Boody.
16—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
17—The State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.
18—Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.
19—Harnett vs. Harnett.
20—Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.
21—Crawford vs. Townsend et al.
22—Reynolds vs. Townsend et al.
Nos.
23—Ayres et al. vs. Townsend et al.
24—Emanuel, Trustee, vs. Seton et al.
25—Clark vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
26—Wolfe vs. Brinkerhoff et al.
27—Robinson vs. Robinson.
28—Blisch et al. vs. Keller et al.
29—Cutter et al. vs. Myers et al.
30—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
31—Jones vs. Crennan.
32—Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.
33—Bowedin vs. Corwin.
34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
35—Williams vs. Anthony.
36—Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
37—Murphy et al. vs. Dickenson et al.
38—Murphy vs. Gamble.
39—Howell vs. Farrington.
40—Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.
41—Giffening vs. Giffening et al.
45—Beach vs. Ogden et al.
43—Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.
44—Townshend vs. Jessup.
45—Gunning vs. Austin.
46—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
47—Tryon vs. Merritt et al.
48—Hoopes vs. Wright.
49—Berg vs. Buddensick.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2972—Castree, executor, vs. Simmons et al.
3126—Bartlett vs. Mayor, &c.
3128—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
1588—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
2016—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Eschoch et al.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1278—Maxwell, &c., vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
Nos.
92—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3198—O'Neill vs. The Mayor.
3204—Kelly vs. The Mayor.
3226—Kennedy vs. The Mayor.
3258—McKeon vs. The Mayor.
1378—Taylor et al vs. Weston et al.
1668—Curtiss et al. vs. Kendrick.
3477—Burke vs. The Mayor.
1814—Pollock vs. Moller.
1990—DeWitt et al., executors, vs. Keleman.
706½—Heydick vs. Puleston.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1195—Hartung vs. Roche.
427—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.
1593—Dusenbury vs. Fisher.
1581—Seaman et al. vs. Glegner.
1657—Irwin et al vs. Peckersgill, Surrogate.
1571—Cushman et al., Executors, vs. Brundett et al.
1477—Maxwell vs. Ogden.
2827—DeKay vs. Lithgow et al.
513—Williams vs. Neuenger.
Nos.
1153—Barber vs. R. & S. R. R. Co.
1615—Mach vs. D. D. R. R. Co.
467—Hermann vs. Duer et al.
1041—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
183—Bartow et al. vs. Hansen et al.
2629—Dayton, Administrator, vs. Johnson.
1575—Wild et al. vs. Bowns.
1643—Moore vs. Huested.
1711—Von Schoening vs. King et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.
1714—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.
39—Gonzales, adm'x, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
673—Morey vs. Met. Gaslight Co.
1503—Hasewell vs. Courson.
1647—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1809—Frank vs. The Chem. Nat. Bank.
833—Kornoelian et al. vs. [illegible]
237—Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
739—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. S. S. Co.
703—Livingston vs. Keech.
641—McLean and others vs. Amazon Ins. Co.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mech. & T. Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, Sedgwick and Van Vorst, JJ.

Nos.
1—Weinz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2—Duncan vs. Berlin.
3—Newfield vs. Opperman.
4—Burnett vs. Shaw.
5—Ryan vs. Thompson.
6—Allen vs. Reynolds.
7—Grant vs. Gregory.
8—Miles vs. Brown.
9—Bush vs. Field et al.
10—Adams vs. Mills.
11—Ronalds vs. Mechanics' National Bank.
12—Smith vs. Fellows.
13—Maher vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
14—Hays vs. Bishop.
15—See vs. Bernheimer.
16—Carpenter vs. Engelskircher.
17—Pollock vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
18—Belmont vs. Ponvert and wife.
19—Graves vs. Lovell.
20—Popham vs. Cole, et al. Survivor.
Nos.
21—American Popular L. I. Co. vs. O'Neil.
22—Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
23—Burr, Ex'r, vs. Wolf.
24—Eitel vs. Brackin, impl'd, &c.
25—Butterfield vs. Radde.
26—Mallory et al. vs. Radde.
27—Selchow vs. Radde.
28—Beard vs. Linnott.
29—Gardner vs. Bennett.
30—Watson vs. Brennan.
31—Levy et al. vs. Burgess.
32—Wicks vs. Hatch et al.
33—Osborn et al. vs. Grantz et al.
34—Mahoney vs. O'Callaghan.
35—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagel et al.
36—Cary vs. Gregory.
37—Bloodgood vs. Gregory.
38—Arnold et al. vs. Angell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
934—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
912—Dutch vs. Serrell et al.
524—Patern vs. Fidler et al.
528—Patern vs. Stitt et al.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.
882—Tiecke vs. Schomdorf et al.
868—Sander et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
52—Pollock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
158—Campbell vs. Seery et al.
Nos.
988—Madan vs. Covert et al.
570—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
398—Wright vs. Eq. Life Ass. Society.
980—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor.
884—Lammon, Adm'r., vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1002—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Atl. & P. Tel. Co. vs. W. U. Tel. Co.
2—Dudley vs. Browning.
3—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co. of S. C. et al.
4—Reed vs. Gannon.
5—Thompson vs. Thompson.
6—Burke vs. Murphy.
7—Herring vs. Mortimore.
8—Kurner vs. Kurner.
9—Geery vs. Geery.
10—Daly vs. Grimly.
11—Gardner vs. Blodgett.
12—Palmer vs. Kotte.
13—King vs. Grimes.
14—Wintringham vs. Dibbie.
15—Ross vs. Arcularius.
16—McEvoy vs. McEvoy.
17—Shields vs. The Mayor, &c.
18—Swoboda vs. The Mayor.
19—Schaffer vs. The Mayor.
20—Hafner vs. The Mayor.
21—Jarvis vs. The Mayor.
22—Judson vs. Sprague.
23—Corlies vs. N. Y. & London Ma'facturing Co.
Nos.
24—Trowbridge vs. Moore.
25—Beach vs. Glass.
26—Phillips vs. Davies.
27—Burke vs. Hone.
28—Grinnell vs. Kirtland.
29—B'way & E. S. Stage Co. vs. Am. Soc. P. C. A.
30—Andrews vs. Am. Soc. P. C. A.
31—Johnson vs. Am. Soc. P. C. A.
32—Marshal vs. Am. Soc. P. C. A.
33—Kieley vs. Bauer.
34—Murray vs. Raymond.
35—Arnold vs. Arnold.
36—Stuckhauser vs. Knickerbocker L. I. Co.
37—Gillies vs. Worth.
38—Kramer vs. Zwiekert.
39—Hatch vs. Churchill.
40—McCue vs. Rollston.
41—Johnson vs. Judkins.
42—Hayward vs. Friend.
43—Crombie vs. Cantrell.
44—Roth vs. Mooney.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
367—Buxbaum vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
2219—Huguenot Nat. Bank vs. Studwell.
4072—Cowan vs. The Mayor.
3883—Booth vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
3571—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
570 Marvin vs. Serrell.
2499—Kreymborg vs. O'Brien.
4078—Murry vs. Mayor, &c.
4080—Pentz vs. Mayor, &c.
1617—Caylus vs. Beebe.
344—Keohr vs. O'Brien.
2409—Barry vs. Coughlin.
2750—Furlong vs. B'way & Seventh av. R. R. Co.
1631—Dever vs. Handren.
2281—Pec[illegible] vs. Weber.
2175—Christal vs. Driggs.
132[illegible]—Cohen, by guar., vs. 42d & Grand st. Ferry Co.
2029—Schulze vs. Ind. Ex. Co.
1411—Patterson vs. Brennan.
1543—Cohen vs. O'Connor.
1156—Quick vs. Tinker.
4072—Lane vs. Mayor.
1363—Hexter vs. Brennan.
4226—Keyes vs. Mayor.
1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.
104—Dymond vs. Gillies.
4136—Lyddy vs. Mayor.
1173—McGuire vs. Grant.
Nos. Order.
4185—Brady vs. Barrett.
2373—Schueller vs. Rosa.
3964—Murphy vs. Mayor.
2314—Crasto vs. Frey.
4113—Boyle vs. The Mayor.
4042—Curtis vs. The Mayor.
4043—Cowan vs. The Mayor.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.
4051—Dlossy vs. Gross.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.
1747—Taylor vs. Bleecker st. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
723—Horsman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
410—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor.
294—Terrance vs. Tribune Ass.
2689—Hargous vs. Neville.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
2532—Haggerty vs. Seaman.
2417—Houston vs. Washburn.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
3627—Seligman vs. S. & W. Ala. R. R. Co.
1662—Hammond vs. O'Hara.
986—Balt. Steam Packet Co. vs. Garrison.
1036—Kiefer vs. Schedd.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2734—Platt vs. Brennan.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2714—Rhoades vs. Murphy et al.
1477—Van Slyck vs. Streeter.
3920—Sclover vs. The Mayor, &c.
453—King vs. King.
512—Bell vs. Home Ins. Co.
1753—Garner vs. Sherwood.
4158—Vandewater vs. The Mayor.
2707—Burnham vs. Clarke.
4121—Duryea et al. vs. The Mayor.
2610—Graff vs. Knox.
2711—Ralston et al. vs. Stevens.
986—Baltimore Steam Pack. Co. vs. Garrison.
2730—Phyfe et al. vs. Olmstead.
2570—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
2571—Moller et al. vs. Same.
1682—McFall vs. Irving.
78—Ely vs. Stillwell.
Nos.
2721—Hoe vs. Ballard et al.
2725—Black vs. Stewart.
2706—Barastique vs. Estera.
2068—Delavan vs. Mann.
2625—Mueller vs. Holtz et al.
693—Hardenburgh vs. Cockcroft.
2723—Fox vs. Cohen.
2668—International Life & Trust Co. vs. Franklin F. Ins. Co.
135—Cockroft vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.
3889—Lennon vs. The Mayor.
1848—Gallet vs. Nichols.
2709—Coleman vs. Cary.
1370—Turnley vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
1753—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
1783—Shaw vs. Babcock.
4070—Hastings vs. The Mayor.
4062—Babcock vs. The Mayor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

5271—Von Elte vs. Chamberlain, Jr.
4625—Manning, Administrator, vs. Never, et al.
4933—Wald et al. vs. Levenson et al.
4317—Kolle, Jr., vs. Galoin.
4144—McArthur vs. Gold H. Co.
4208—Sherman vs. Met. Nat. Bank.
4262—Wheat vs. Micheaux.
4862—Dalton vs. Lyons.
4159—Preston vs. Waitzfelder.
5246—Owen vs. N. Y. Nickel Co.
820—Potterton vs. Dodd.
823—Cowen vs. Dodd.
4320—Goldberg vs. Richenburg.
3101—Adrian vs. Henry et al.
4341—Cassidy vs. Brady.
2944—Sheils vs. Hermann.
4324—Honig vs. Mills et al.
2091—Emanuel vs. Ward.
3960—White et al., vs. Davey.
4236—Walton vs. Duthill et al.
3619—Sturgis, Admr., vs. B. L. S. A. S. N. J. S. Co.
4300—Stirling vs. Nicolai.
4976—Dooling vs. Ryan.
4951—Jarrett vs. Lucca; impl'd.
4952—Jarrett vs. Lucca, impl'd.
4953—Healey vs. Lucca, impl'd.
4954—Jarrett vs. Lucca, impl'd.
4238—Hall vs. Brennan.
4239—Same vs. Same.
4242—Mitchell vs. Maloney.
4941—Seidi vs. Phillips.
5152—Hutchings et al. vs. Connolly.
5405—Inness vs. Nostrand et al.
5406—Same vs. Same et al.
5407—Draper vs. Nostrand et al.
4847—Budd vs. Forkel.
4406—Eddy vs. Robinson et al.
4305—Haas vs. Otto.
4748—Lynch vs. Lalor.
5137—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
5138—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3950—Meyer vs. Elliott.
4369—New-York Veterinary College vs Yetter.
4448—Hawkins et al. vs. Cleary et al.
4025—Woods et al. vs. Bonneville.
4069—Cole et al. vs. Dunham et al.
3237—James vs. Olmstead.
5194—McKenna vs. Farley et al.
Nos.
5291—Matthews vs. Curnen et al.
5292—Same vs. Same.
5305—Cameron vs. Aughiltree.
4936—Colt vs. Hotchkiss et al.
4937—Stone vs. Globe Fire Insurance Co.
4923—Terrell vs. Otis et al.
4972—Atwood vs. Butler et al.
4982—Lynch vs. Beach.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3993—Kursheedt vs. Bernheimer et al.
4035—Gedney vs. Button.
5333—Story vs. Judkins.
4294—Weber, Adm'r., vs. The World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
4338—Humphrey et al. vs. Rouss.
4391—Galloway vs. Arthur.
4400—Allen vs. Anthony.
4455—Van Nostrand vs. Stiners.
Nos.
4835—Simpson vs. Bruce.
4994—Dunworth vs. Newman.
5042—Coming vs. Frost.
5043—Phillips et al. vs. Frost.
5146—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Piser, impleaded.
5192—Laugenbach vs. Dohrenwend et al.
4902—Ross vs. Finan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

George William, robbery.
Andrew Torney, robbery.
William Flynn, burglary.
John Pell, Samuel Jackson, burglary.
Joseph Murphy, grand larceny.
Timothy Purcell, grand larceny.
Duncan H. Thompson, grand larceny.
Wolf Isick, grand larceny.
James Farrell, grand larceny.

NEW-YORK OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Davis, J.

Andrew R. Roberts, forgery.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MATHEWS & KEEGAN has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN MATHEWS.
Dated New-York, May 29, 1874. BERNARD KEEGAN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ISAAC E. TAYLOR (HAVING RETURNED from Europe,) has removed to his own residence, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in the same envelope, at [illegible] st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of [illegible] the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1874, [illegible] day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
15,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, white Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, white Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, white Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, white Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, white Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, white Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
290,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
787,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
53,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
63,000 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
55,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, [illegible] the 1st day of August, 1874, [illegible]

[illegible]

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, white Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the conditions of a former contract, [illegible]

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Love's Labor's Lost—My Uncle's Will—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Camille—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Fate—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Lady of the Lake—Characters by the company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Lady Audley's Secret—Miss Louie Lord.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Readings and Recitations by Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Sarah F. Ames.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We cannot help thinking that it is a new kind of reform which John Kelly and "Col." Fellows combine to set on foot. It appears that they have been the means of inducing the Grand Jury to bring in an indictment against two of the Police Commissioners for alleged electioneering frauds. Now, most people remember that "Col." Fellows had no objection to election frauds in Tweed's time—on the contrary, he encouraged them, and openly defended the system which they produced long after the robberies of the Tammany Ring were exposed. Why the word of a man like Fellows should have any weight with a Grand Jury is a mystery which at present we confess ourselves unable to solve. There must be something more than meets the eye in his sudden fit of virtue. Can it be that Tammany intends to use the Police Department next Fall as it did in the piping times of Tweed, and that the first step in that direction is to get rid of Mr. Gardner, if possible, in order that Havemeyer may put in his place a public servant of the Nosey Quinn and Matsell order?

Mr. Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, has again escaped conviction of the crime of receiving bribes by the benevolent obstinacy of two jurors. Judge Benedict made the law sufficiently plain in his first charge, and in the charge delivered at the conclusion of the second trial he was even more explicit. The only point he left to the jury was the intent of Callender in receiving a loan of $70,000 from a rotten bank, and omitting to report its condition, as it was his duty to do. After the jury had been out all night, the Judge plainly told them that he did not think there was any room for doubt as to the facts; the difficulty was that a portion of the jury would not consider the facts; and if he had it in his power he should direct a verdict. There is no question what verdict he would have directed. To our minds there is no doubt what verdict a jury consisting entirely of honest and candid men would have returned without direction. It now remains for the Government to give Callender another trial, and to continue to try him until he is convicted or acquitted. It is no "persecution" to seek a conclusive verdict in the case; and if Callender is innocent, he ought to prefer that such a course should be followed than to accept escape by the very suspicious dissent of a couple of jurors from the firm conviction of his guilt entertained by the other ten.

"Liberty" in Spain has received a new tribute of respect from its ardent admirers, the members of the present Administration. These gentlemen have issued an order forbidding the press to attack their financial measures. As these measures have been, in the past, of the most arbitrary character, and have contributed to sink the credit of Spain even lower than it was before, the prohibition was a very natural precaution on the part of the Government. Unfortunately, however, the opinion of the Spanish public in regard to the [illegible] portance than that of foreigners. The chief end of the Government is to borrow, and in those countries from which it must get its money, if at all, its edicts for the suppression of criticism will be of no avail. It is a pity, for instance, that the Government of Spain could not clap Mr. Bagehot, of the London *Economist*, into jail, or serve a "warning" on the writer of the city article in the London *Times*.

Oregon votes to-day for State officers and a member of the Forty-fourth Congress. The State has always been close, but this year there are complications which make the result even more doubtful than usual. There are no less than three separate tickets in the field, the third one being that of the Independents. Nothing is certainly known concerning the strength of the latter, although it is said the contest for Governor is between the Independent and Democratic candidates, while that for Congressman is between the Independent and Republican nominees. In an ordinary canvass the Democrats have usually had the best chance of carrying Oregon, and their prospects cannot be much worse to-day than on previous occasions. To make good their boasts, however, they must obtain a largely-increased majority, even over that of the recent special election, when Mr. Nesmith was chosen to the House. But, whatever may be the result, the Democrats are sure to find in it another proof that the people are about to turn the National Government over to them. They would manage to discover something of that sort in the returns, even if they were to show a decisive Republican victory.

The most important evidence given in the Mill River inquest was that of Mr. Wilson, a civil engineer and a member of the Legislative committee which visited the scene of the disaster. He condemned the dam which gave way in the strongest terms, and said the "wonder was that it stood so long as it did." The repairs made some time ago, concerning which so much has been said, he declared were "worse than none at all." But the portion of Mr. Wilson's testimony which should have most interest to the people left alive in Mill River Valley is his statement that he has examined the Goshen reservoir, owned by the same company, and finds that also to be unsafe if the water is kept up to the level of the new embankment. He had suggested measures which would render this reservoir secure; and it would be interesting to know whether anything has been done to carry them into effect. It can hardly be possible that the mill-owners, to whose cupidity and recklessness the recent disaster seems to have been due, desire to have it repeated. Yet there appears to be a very good chance of it, unless they pay immediate attention to this warning concerning their second shoddy dam.

THE SOUTH.

If it were possible for both the political parties of the day to unite in the endeavor to put right whatever may be wrong in the condition of the Southern States, it would be an excellent thing for the whole country. But a combination of this kind on such a question is out of the range of probability. The Democrats may rejoice over the troubles which arise in the Southern States, simply because they hope those troubles will supply them with that opportunity which neither time nor the wisdom of their leaders appears to create for them. They can never deal, as a party, with questions arising in the South. They are the cause of most of the difficulties which prevail there, and if they were allowed to pursue a policy of their own, they would simply run the risk of producing civil disturbances scarcely less formidable than those which confronted us in 1861. Even State Rights—which always ought to be reverently observed within constitutional limits—they construe to include the right of secession. They are disqualified from approaching this subject by the insane course which they adopted for so many years, and which misled the South into the fatal error of attempting to overthrow the General Government. The only party which can protect the States in the exercise of their proper functions, as it has hitherto defended the existence of the Federal Government itself, is the Republican Party. It can never be suspected of pushing State rights to a ruinous point—to that point at which the nation would perish, and a medley of independent governments alone remain. It may be trusted to preserve liberty, while it would also preserve that principle which undoubtedly lies at the basis of the Constitution—namely, the maintenance of a central power capable at once of repelling enemies from without and enemies from within.

For these reasons we have been anxious to bring before the consideration of the Republican Party the evils which are alleged to exist in the South. We have no desire to see political capital made by the Democrats out of those evils. It is the business of the Republican Party to deal with them, and that can be done without calling upon Congress for any new legislation. Take South Carolina as an example. If we can believe the evidence before us in relation to that State—and it seems impossible to reject it—the negroes have not been behaving well. Now, if they once understand that the Republican Party will not stand by them through thick and thin—will not countenance any attempt to establish organized corruption in South Carolina or any other State—it cannot be doubted that the warning would have a very salutary effect upon their minds. Indeed, the remonstrances which we have already uttered upon the subject have not been thrown away. The Republican journals in South Carolina have quoted our remarks, and have plainly told the colored people that the Government of the State must be reformed, or they will lose the support of the great party which gave them their freedom and their political rights. The party will not and cannot justify measures which lead to the wholesale confiscation of private property. South Carolina necessarily suffered punishment during the war, and it was a punishment which she had provoked, which she deserved, and concerning which there was nothing more to be said than that a State in the Union which wantonly forces on a war must take the consequences. But the present misrule in South Carolina is not to be regarded as a "war measure." It is an evil to be redressed, and it can only be redressed by the party in power. The Republican Party is in favor of honest government, and [illegible] always must be a foe to corruption. When the colored people in South Carolina are made to understand that, we shall hear no more of wholesale confiscation as a means of carrying on a local government.

We need waste no words on the puerile alarm of a few Republican journals when questions like these are discussed. They seem to think that it is a very dangerous thing to tell the truth. We believe, on the contrary, that it is a very dangerous thing to conceal it. There has been no public question for fifteen years past with which the Republican Party has not shown itself fully able to cope. But it has hitherto dealt with such questions in a spirit of true patriotism, and with perfect fearlessness. It will deal with the turmoils in Arkansas and other States in the same manner. It will not try to hide them away in holes and corners. If Republicans in the South wish to receive support, they must act as we wish and expect Republicans in the North to act—that is, with good faith, and a due regard to the responsibility which every party owes to the people who put it in power. Here and there a Republican paper may think that this a very dangerous doctrine to pronounce. We cannot help that. We have not labored to suppress Tweedism in this State merely that we may give either an open or a covert support to Tweedism elsewhere. Nor can we see that corruption, when it is practiced in the name of Republicanism, is in any degree better than corruption when it is practiced in the name of Democracy. It is our duty to condemn it wherever we may happen to find it.

FINANCE—THE PROSPECT.

The most remarkable feature of the financial situation is the profound indifference into which the public mind has settled with reference to the action of Congress. The veto of the President has produced the impression that he will allow no more inflation, direct or indirect, open or disguised. The West, which was represented as wildly excited on the subject, has accepted the decision of the President with perfect content. The East is at least satisfied that matters are no worse. And with the exception of a slight feeling of uncertainty as to legislation, which unites with other causes to produce some dullness in business circles, Congress goes its way almost unheeded by the public.

Nor is there anything in the position of affairs at Washington to disturb the general expectation that nothing is to be done. The question at present is in the hands of a Conference Committee of which no one can say what it may do, because its members hold widely different views, while the range of propositions submitted to them for selection contains absolutely nothing which the President is likely to approve. It would seem almost certain, moreover, that nothing can come from the Conference Committee that will become a law, because if they submit anything that Congress will accept, it is probable that the President would veto it, and if they submit anything that the President could approve, Congress would, in all probability, reject it.

Under these circumstances, if no legislation on the finances is produced at the present session, the whole question is likely to be adjourned until the progress of events and, perhaps, the recurrence of another period of great financial distress, compel attention to it. It certainly is not likely, unless such a period of distress should come upon us this Fall, to enter into the approaching campaign in any very direct or influential way. In some districts undoubtedly, possibly in the City of New-York and in Brooklyn, and in other centres of a commercial population, an effort may be made to return to Congress men of known experience and capacity in financial affairs. Similar efforts may be made in rural or provincial districts, which happen to contain men of well-known soundness as to the finances. But the candidates presented by both parties, in the average run of the districts, are not likely to push the financial issue, since neither party has made a distinct and consistent record on the subject. It is most probable, therefore, that the matter will be evaded.

Yet, that we should have no financial legislation from Congress this session tending to restore the country to a proper condition, is clearly a misfortune. When the session opened, the country expected that some step would be immediately taken toward the resumption of specie payments. Everything favored such action. Business was dull. Prices were low. Money was then, as it is yet, a drug in the market. The currency was in hands from which it could have been easily withdrawn, and where it could be managed with the least possible loss in case of any steps being taken toward resumption. But nothing has been done. The best opportunity has gone, and what remains is not likely to be seized. It seems as if the country were to be left another six months to make its struggle with other nations as best it can, heavily handicapped by an irredeemable currency, and by the prospect that our public men are unable or unwilling to rid us of that currency.

Whether this, which seems the most probable, shall be the actual result, depends on the good sense of the Conference Committee, which now has the whole subject in its hands, and also on the temper of the two Houses of Congress. If the Conference Committee could, even at this late day, agree on free banking, redemption, and a sure and steady payment of the greenbacks, it might pass Congress and receive the sanction of the President. It is the only measure that can be expected to do so. If this cannot be had, nothing can be had. No patchwork bill, trading on the prejudices of the unthinking of either side, can possibly amount to anything. If the Government can be stripped of its power of interference with monetary matters, and made to begin to pay its own debts, we can yet see our way out of all difficulties. But if Congress cannot do this, it might as well abandon the subject, and leave us to drift as best we can until another storm overtakes us.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

During the month of June most of the "scientific schools" of the country will hold their closing exercises. These institutions are of modern growth. Almost every father of a family will find among his boys one who has no taste or faculty for languages, and yet who shows mathematical talent and a mechanical facility. Under the old system, the lad would have been put at once to business or some trade. But the father, it may be, has tasted himself of the fountain of culture in linguistic studies, or has enjoyed his student years as he never did any other, and he would gladly give his son something of the happiness and breadth he has derived himself from these pursuits and from his student life. He feels that there are better things to be given to a boy than an early facility for making money, and he would regard himself fortunate if he could bequeath to the lad a taste for and pleasure in pursuits whose immediate result is not pecuniary, and which belong to the unseen "city of the mind." In a life, too, which is only too soon clouded with care, he would gladly allow to his child a few years of the pleasant companionship and generous pursuits of young intellectual workers. The difficulty, however, in this has hitherto been that the universities were designed chiefly for the diligent student of the classics. But every sensible parent saw that where the young man had no love for languages and no facility in them, the long time spent over them was mainly lost.

Accordingly, the only alternative seemed the classical colleges, or the different branches of practical business. The new institution, the Scientific School, is designed to meet this want. It offers a curriculum of study, arranged to promote culture, but occupied mainly with English, the modern languages, and natural science. With these it combines a specialty, which, after the first year, the student may select. The young man is fitting himself for practical life, at the same time that he is gaining a certain kind of intellectual culture, and is enjoying the companionship and friendship of other young men during the most impressible years. A large number of schools to carry out these objects have sprung up in every part of the country; so many that it would be impossible to enumerate them all. Some are devoted to agriculture, some to mining, some to technology in all its branches, and others to general sciences. They are becoming exceedingly popular. The School of Mines in Columbia College is already the most prominent department of the university. The Sheffield School in New-Haven in a few years will equal the college in the number of its students. The Boston School of Technology is crowded with pupils, and the same is true of many other similar institutions. As to their respective value and grade of usefulness, it is difficult as yet to judge accurately. The Harvard school, though offering unequaled advantages to an advanced student of a specialty, hardly presents a full scientific curriculum to an ordinary pupil, and is becoming somewhat swallowed up in the university. The Boston School of Technology stands deservedly very high, and the Harvard school might with advantage be merged in it. The Columbia School of Mines is unsurpassed in the United States in that special branch. Perhaps the leading scientific school may be pronounced to be the Sheffield School of Yale College, containing now over 200 students, and enjoying the services of some very able Professors.

None of the schools are thoroughly satisfactory as yet. There certainly is not in any scientific school of the country the profound moral influence over the students which was formerly exercised in our colleges over the young men. Their expenses, moreover, are too high, being considerably greater than in the academic departments. It is doubtful if in any of our large schools a young man can get on comfortably on less than $750 per annum. The graduates seem to find occupation with considerable readiness. Mining engineering, civil engineering, the application of the arts to manufacture, exploring, railroading, designing, architecture, teaching in sciences, and scientific work in all its manifold branches, give them employment which is remunerative. Many, no doubt, enter commercial life, and are all the better fitted for it by this scientific training.

INDEPENDENT CRITICISM.

Criticism of any sort is generally held to be valuable in proportion as it is genuine; and the rule certainly applies to theatrical criticism. Such a compliment, for example, as the one paid not long since to a circus-rider at San Francisco should outweigh in the judicious mind a whole century of venal plaudits and bought encores. The performer, whose name is Dockrill, among other things appears in an Indian act on horseback, in the course of which he leaps down and scalps the clown of his wig. On the particular evening referred to the audience included the band of Warm Spring Indians who acted with the United States forces in the Modoc war. At sight of this familiar exploit, these ingenuous savages were quite unable to restrain their enthusiasm. They rose to their feet, drew their scalping-knives, and with terrific war-whoops were about to rush into the ring to the aid of their pseudo-brother. It was only with the utmost difficulty they could be quieted down, and then they persisted in recalling again and again the counterfeit savage whose performance had so touched their tenderest sensibilities.

Enthusiasm of this description is, indeed, apt to be a little oppressive, as the elder Placide once found at New-Orleans, where an impulsive carpenter, in the very ecstacy of delight, and having no bouquet or other more conventional means of signifying his approbation, sent a heavy chisel whizzing through the "flat" an inch or two from the actor's head. Yet this unbought praise of nature is sufficiently sure and hearty to atone for a little crudeness. We believe, with Mr. Swinburne, that the only thing which should reconcile the critic to his somewhat ignoble calling is the "noble pleasure of praising." Actors understand a *clacque* to applaud, but a cabal to hiss, such as that which not long since attacked poor Miss Santley, involves, in their eyes, an almost inconceivable depth of baseness and ingratitude. And when, not long since, an actor in one of the City theatres undertook to prove his histrionic superiority by pummeling a rather sickly critic who questioned it, he had, doubtless, no lack of sympathy from his professional brethren.

Yet, even granting the actors' right to insist upon approval only—"the meagre alms of them that tire to please"—there is such a thing, perhaps, as carrying their demands too far. The right to positive expression of disapprobation at the play has been tacitly abdicated by the public. Theoretically, the privilege of applauding [illegible] with it the privilege of hissing. Practically, the spectator who attempts to hiss in a theatre nowadays is usually taken out by the Police. The stage creed appears to be, "We play to please you, and you come to be pleased; if you don't mean to be pleased, you have the option of staying away." In one aspect this is reasonable enough. But when the party of the green-room insist, not only that people shall either be pleased or stay away, but that they shall both come and be pleased, under penalty of corporeal chastisement, there is likelihood of a rebellion, even among the meekest and most complaisant of theatre-goers.

This is the doctrine which has been introduced at the immediate expense of one Mr. Edward Higginson Jolly, a play-goer of Leicester, in England, who has, much against his will, been made the object of this unwelcome experiment. Mr. Jolly was a nightly patron of a burlesque in which a certain Miss Carrie Nelson appeared and sang. Miss Nelson's warblings, however, displeased the fastidious ear of Mr. Jolly, and he signified his displeasure by leaving the theatre when she began to sing, and returning when she had finished. One night, when he was taking his customary refuge in the lobby, he was accosted by a large man who confidentially inquired the reason of these periodical absences during Miss Nelson's performance. "Because," said the candid but incautious Jolly, "I don't admire Miss Nelson." And thereupon the large man fell upon Jolly and smote him sorely, "explaining between blows that he was Miss Nelson's husband, and had come all the way from London to avenge the slight put upon her."

This, it will probably be admitted, is carrying artistic sensitiveness a trifle too far. If the independent and restless theatre-goer who loves to stretch his legs in the lobby during a tiresome interlude or an untuneful song, is to be greeted at any moment by the wrathful spectre of a large man demanding his reasons, and proceeding to pummel him when he has given them, the theatre will become speedily and sadly shorn of its attractions.

OPERA NEXT SEASON.

Mr. Strakosch has lost no time in announcing to us his operatic intentions for next season. In the list of artists we find no names of great celebrity, while at the same time we recognize a company of singers of acknowledged position in the musical world. From this it would appear that the impresario has resolved to abolish the ancient system of relying for public patronage on the genius or attractiveness of one famous prima donna. This system has been adopted by every opera manager within our memory, only with this difference: Mr. Strakosch's predecessors offered to the public one great artist and a company of indifferent and frequently incompetent singers, while he gave us a company headed by a famous prima donna, every member of which was an artist capable of holding his or her position in the best opera-houses of Europe. We have, perhaps, had individual artists as brilliant as any heard last season, but never so perfect a company. Not only this, but almost for the first time in New-York's operatic experience, was a full and thoroughly drilled chorus and orchestra heard in the Academy of Music. But the greatest of Mr. Strakosch's innovations consisted in the faithfulness with which he redeemed his promises. Operatic promises have always, heretofore, been accepted as something made to be broken. In the production of "Aïda" and "Lohengrin," New-York has had an advantage over most of the famous opera-houses of Europe, besides the satisfaction of witnessing wonderfully complete interpretations of compositions which have created more discussion and criticism than any other musical works of the day.

It now seems probable that the impresario intends emancipating himself from the dead weight of an enormously-paid prima donna, who, while nightly taking a great proportion of the receipts, contributes nothing to the expenditure and assumes no share in the possible losses. In the interest of true art we hope Mr. Strakosch will succeed in his courageous undertaking. The danger of such an enterprise is certainly very great. People of real musical culture will assuredly be better satisfied with an opera artistically performed throughout, than with the exhibition of one singer's powers, however striking they may be. But the question next arises, is there a sufficient number of such persons in New-York to support a season of opera? We have had proof for two years of the personal success of a singer like Mme. Nilsson, and have seen how admirably-sung operas, without her assistance, have failed to fill the opera-house. Experience alone will solve this problem, and New-York is fortunate in having an experienced manager willing and able to make so laudable an effort in the direction of an advanced musical standard.

What little is known of the new singers Mr. Strakosch is going to introduce to us will prove sufficient to provoke curiosity. Mlle. Heilbron, the prima donna, met with much success in Paris last year, and the tenor and baritone are believed to be cultivated singers. Miss Cary, who returns to us, is now recognized among the few great contralti of the operatic stage, and Signori Del Puente and Nannetti will be welcomed as tried artists. The repertoire for the season is unusually attractive, including Wagner's "Rienzi," Verdi's "Don Carlos," Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," and that now little-sung work, Beethoven's "Fidelio." The success of Mr. Strakosch's next operatic season rests with the public. We have had sufficient proof that all his promises will be faithfully kept, and next Winter ought to be a memorable one in our musical history.

HAWAII.

David Kalakaua, the new King of the Hawaiian Islands, in spite of such drawbacks as a bankrupt treasury and a decrease of the population through death and emigration, takes a very rosy view of the future prosperity of his kingdom. In order to gain the confidence of the people, and thus check any movement toward an uprising in favor of the Dowager Queen Emma, he recently made a tour of the principal islands, and succeeded, by a liberal use of fire-crackers and of his tongue, in leaving a good impression. In one speech he very cleverly turned the attack upon [illegible] the members of the Legislature, who had voted for his elevation to the throne, into a happy omen. "Perhaps you remember," said he "that on the shores of Keaau, in Puna, the head of Kamehameha I. was struck by an oar, but from that severe wound he recovered. That blow, designed to be fatal, brought peace to the land. So, too, perhaps, will be the future of our reign. The heads of your representatives whom you sent to elect me to be your father have been struck and bruised. I trust that their blood which was shed may result in perpetual peace, happiness, and the good of Hawaii nei." Kamehameha I. was beloved by his subjects for his wisdom and generosity, and this effort to show a similarity of incidents in the beginning of the reign of each did not fail, of course, to produce a favorable effect. The addresses presented to him by the foreign residents were, if possible, more enthusiastic than those of the natives. One of the chief attractions of the tour was supplied by bands of school children in holiday attire. The King was not slow to take advantage of such a feature in the procession. It gave him an opportunity to touch on the subject which, without the presence of the little ones, he might have had some delicacy in approaching.

The deaths in Hawaii during many years, as is pretty well known, have been greatly in excess of the births, owing to a variety of causes which cannot well be given in detail here. Large families of healthy children are becoming very rare. King David has evidently been fully alive to this misfortune. In addressing the parents of the children, he solemnly called attention to the figures of the census, and exhorted them not to permit the race of which they were so proud to die out, as it must inevitably do, unless they began to lead more correct lives, and encouraged early marriages. After referring to the three eras in modern Hawaiian history he said:

> "Now what can I do to mark my reign—what shall be done to signalize it? This is my great desire—to witness an increase in the population of these islands. But I cannot do this alone; you must assist me. I see before me the plants which we must nourish in order to increase the population. You, parents, must take good care of your sons and daughters, that they may become good citizens. Teach them to be industrious and to work, that they may have good homes. I have observed that where they are industrious, as here, they are numerous and healthy. The father who provides for a large family, and the mother who gives birth to them and takes good care of her children, are the benefactors of Hawaii, and should be rewarded. They are the hope of the nation."

Although the King has great faith in speeches, yet he believes that it requires something more to arouse the people to a proper sense of the danger of extinction, and he proposes that there shall be a law passed by the Legislature exempting fathers from taxation in proportion to the number of their children. In this way he thinks that the population of the kingdom may be doubled within a reasonable period.

Like many other reformers, King David has a tendency to draw rose-colored conclusions. Apparently he does not take into consideration the fact that the necessities of the Government require a revenue. The foreign trade is not sufficiently extensive to lighten the load of taxation in a very material degree, and if those who should become fathers of large families were to be relieved proportionately to numbers, the weight would fall so oppressively upon the childless ones that the King would very soon have a rebellion upon his hands. The expenses of the late tour through the islands, when they come to be paid, will add another to the extending list of reasons for discontent. So that, all things considered, his reign is not likely to be so "calm, peaceful, and prosperous" as he seems to expect.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

The Summer season at Wallack's Theatre will be entered upon this evening. The drama of "Fate" will be acted, Miss Leclercq filling the leading rôle. "Fate" is a new play; its characters have been assigned to well-known performers, and scenery in keeping with the reputation of the house has been painted for its suitable illustration. The outlook is certainly promising....It should not be forgotten that the last performance but two of the season occurs at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to-night. "Love's Labor Lost," is to be the play......At Wood's Museum, Messrs. Baker and Farron appear day and evening in "Chris and Lena."

GRACE GREENWOOD'S ENTERTAINMENT.

"Grace Greenwood" and Mrs. Sarah F. Ames will appear this evening at Association Hall in an attractive entertainment, comprising readings and personations. The first-named lady will read Carleton's "Gone with a Handsomer Man," Alice Cary's "Gray Swan," Bret Harte's "Miner's Wife," "Deacon Adams Admonishes His Son," and Carleton's "New Church Organ." The two pieces last named call for specimens of the extreme Yankee dialect. Mrs. Ames is to recite. Watson's "Wounded to Death;" Jean Ingelow's "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," which was much applauded at the Steinway Hall entertainment; scenes from the "School for Scandal," in character, and Tennyson's "Bugle Song." Other selections may be added to these. The capital impression of the performance recently given by these ladies leaves no room for doubt as to the attractiveness of the present one.

SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Monday next Signor Salvini will commence, at Booth's Theatre, a series of farewell representations. In all probability, Alfieri's tragedy of "Saul" will be acted during Signor Salvini's sojourn, which is to extend over a fortnight only; but most of the time will be occupied with recitals of the works which have proved particularly popular to his audiences, that is to say, "Othello," "Samson," and "The Gladiator." The last performances of the eminent artist in this country are not likely to be overlooked.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Soldene English opera troupe is to come to this country toward October, an engagement to that effect having been duly signed with them a few days ago. They are not under contract to the managers who a year since planned their visit to America....A concert will be given by Trinity Church Choir, at Association Hall, Thursday, for the benefit of Mr. Harry Cross, the well-known baritone, who is about to leave for Europe.

A RELIC OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The Chicago *Journal* published the following account of proceedings taken by H. B. Claflin & Co., of this City, against a prominent Chicago firm: "At the time of the great fire, Hamlin, Hale & Co., of this city, stood in debt to H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York, to the amount of $1,000,000. Being unable to meet such immense claims in full it was agreed, on consultation with Claflin & Co., that the old firm should be dissolved, and be reorganized as Hamlin, Davey & Co.; that the new should assume the debts of the old firm, and that the Claflin claim should be reduced to $650,000. For the payment of this sum Hamlin, Davey & Co. gave their notes, all falling due within the space of six months following November 25, 1873. They promptly met all but the last note, which fell due yesterday. To secure the payment of their notes they deposited securities amounting to $517,160 with one Cyrus Bently, of this city, as trustee, under agreement that the securities should be released proportionately to the payment. But only $13,000 has been released. And Mr. Bently pointedly refused to release any more, not- [illegible] pendent upon some of those securities to raise the $150,000 due yesterday. Late yesterday afternoon they filed a bill in the Superior Court, and were allowed an injunction to restrain Bently from advertising or selling the collaterals, as he was positively instructed to do by Claflin & Co., and from attempting to collect the $150,000, and from attempting to throw them into bankruptcy, until the merits of the case can be inquired into."

CONVENTIONS AND ELECTIONS.

The following record has been carefully prepared and corrected to date for The New-York Times:

June 1—Oregon election.
June 3—Anti-Secret Society Convention in Syracuse—three days.
June 9—National Convention of Farmers and Mechanics in Cincinnati.
June 9—Anti-Slavery Reunion in Chicago—three days.
June 10—Illinois Independent Convention, in Springfield.
June 10—Indiana Independent Convention, in Indianapolis.
June 10—Kansas Independent Convention, in Topeka.
June 17—Illinois Republican Convention, in Springfield.
June 17—Indiana Republican Convention, in Indianapolis.
June 17—Vermont Republican Convention, in Burlington.
June 18—Maine Republican Convention, in Augusta.
June 23—Maine Democratic Convention, in Portland.
June 23—Lumbermen's International Convention, in Williamsport, Penn.
June 24—Iowa Anti-Monopoly Convention, in Des Moines.
June 25—Alabama Colored Men's Convention, in Montgomery.
June 30—Illinois Prohibition Convention, in Bloomington.
June 30—Arkansas election for Constitutional Convention.
July 1—Iowa Republican Convention, in Des Moines.
July 14—Arkansas Constitutional Convention meets, if carried.
July 15—Indiana Democratic Convention, in Indianapolis.
July 15—Ohio Democratic Convention in Columbus. (A meeting of the State Committee is to be held to see if the call shall be withdrawn until after the election on the proposed new constitution.)
July 29—Alabama Democratic Convention, in Montgomery.
Aug. 3—Election in Kentucky.
Aug. 5—Kansas Farmers' Convention, in Topeka.
Aug. 6—Election in North Carolina.
Aug. 6—Michigan Reform Mass Convention, in Lansing.
Aug. 18—Special election in Ohio on the new Constitution.
Aug. 19—Pennsylvania Republican Convention, in Harrisburg.
Aug. 19—Tennessee Democratic Convention, in Nashville.
Aug. 26—Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, in Pittsburg.
Sept. 1—Election in Vermont.
Sept. 14—Election in Maine.
Oct. 13—Election in Ohio, if new Constitution is rejected.
Oct. 13—Election in Indiana.
Oct. 13—Election in Iowa.
Oct. 13—Election in Nebraska.
Oct. 14—Election in Georgia.
Oct. 22—Election in West Virginia.
Nov. 2—Election in Louisiana.
Nov. 3—Election in Ohio, if new Constitution is ratified (Aug. 18.)
Nov. 3—Elections in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin.

Note.—All the above-named States (thirty-two) elect representatives for the Forty-fourth Congress, besides State officers varying in each State. Rhode Island will elect members of Congress in that State. The elections to the Forty-fourth Congress will be completed, next year, as follows: New-Hampshire, in March; Connecticut, in April; California, in September; Mississippi, in November. The Forty-fourth Congress will, unless sooner convened, meet on the first Monday in December, 1875.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A letter from the Swiss frontier in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that, next to the Russians, the French are the most unpleasant of frontier neighbors. "They do not, like the former, violate their neighbor's territory, but they maintain a rigid system of frontier regulations which is most inconvenient for all frontier traffic. While other European States—such as Germany, Italy, Austria, and England—do their utmost to facilitate communication and simplify as much as possible their passport and customs regulations, France does the very opposite.

The gold mining industry of the colony of Victoria was not so prosperous in the year 1873 as it had been in 1872. The average number of miners employed fell to 52,544. The number has been decreasing constantly for the last eight years; in 1866 it was 73,479. The decrease is in a great measure owing to the largely-increased use of machinery, and also to the fact that many of the diggers, who were mining by themselves in old workings, and only earning a bare subsistence, have either selected land, and are cultivating it, or else have betaken themselves to some other more lucrative pursuits. The value of the gold produced during the last eight years, is $220,484,620.

Among the manuscripts recently acquired by the British Museum will be found the first and second parts of an unpublished treatise "on the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ," in French, composed by King Edward VI., in the year 1549. The manuscript is in his autograph, with corrections by his French tutors. The King states the occasion of the work to be the diversity of opinions on the subject of the Sacrament at that time. There has also been placed in the Museum a poetical account of the Chinese conquest of Nepaul in A. D. 1790, written by the Emperor of China—a folio volume enclosed in curiously carved wooden covers. The entire text is embroidered in red silk on blue ground, it is said, by the ladies of the imperial family.

Regarding the famine in Asia Minor, the most distressing accounts (the *Levant Herald* says) are received, and mortality, especially among children, is assuming alarming proportions. A private letter from a recent traveler on the Angorah road, says: "The distress is immense, and all along the road we met poor wretches positively dying from starvation, and striving, naked and hungry, to reach Constantinople, where they hope to find work and bread. In Angorah you could find a thousand men to-day willing to work at anything for their daily bread, without any other pay. Hundreds are coming in from the surrounding villages daily, and cases of death from starvation are frequent."

A FEARFUL PLOT FRUSTRATED.

News reached the Titusville *Courier* on Thursday, from Parker City, Penn., relative to the arrest of a man named Terence Clune, of Emlington, Penn., and another named John Phinecy, charged with attempting to throw a train of four cars heavily laden with passengers, off the trestle-bridge at Bear Creek, on the Parker and Karns City Railroad. The plot was attempted on the night of the 10th of April, but as but few credited the story the rumor was suffered to die out without an investigation. If the plot had succeeded the slaughter would have been most horrible, as the entire train, with its large load of human freight, would have been dashed to pieces on the rough and rugged rocks in the deep and dark ravine below, the height of the bridge being about ninety feet. Two hundred spikes had been pulled from the rails, across the trestle, and one of the rails displaced. Miraculous as it may appear, the train passed over safely, and none, except the engineer and conductor, and one or two others of the employes, knew the awful danger through which they had passed. The officers of the road kept the matter as quiet as possible, and set detectives W. W. Clay and Darius Magee upon the trail, whose efforts were crowned with success, as above stated.

A BRIDEGROOM'S HAT SEIZED.

A Constable visited the Union Depot in Cleveland, Ohio, Friday afternoon, for the purpose of attaching the trunk of a newly-married man in payment of a small debt. The groom had purchased tickets for Kalamazoo, Mich., and was seated in one of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern cars with his bride, when Heller came down upon them. Probably anticipating some little difficulty, the man had sent the trunk containing his wedding outfit on a train in advance, and Heller was only able to grasp a plump-looking valise. This, however, the bride claimed as hers, and the Constable at length seized upon a new silk hat, which lay beside the groom upon the seat, and carried his prize off in triumph. The couple continued on their journey, in spite of this unpleasant episode.

AMNESTY FOR POLISH EXILES IN ENGLAND.

Stefan Poles writes to the London *Standard*, May 19: "I am happy to inform my countrymen that this morning his Excellency Count Schouvaloff has given a distinct assurance, on his word of honor, that we can all return to Poland without feeling the slightest uneasiness. His Excellency excepts only the two or three individuals who have 'committed assassinations under the cloak of politics.'"

THE DOMAIN OF CHATEAU MARGAUX.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the London *Wine Trade Review* states that the event of the month is the reputed sale of the noble domain of the celebrated Château Margaux, belonging to Baron De Rothschild, of Paris, to the Duke D'Aumale, for the sum of five millions and a half of francs, or [illegible]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POPULAR OPINIONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

LEGAL TENDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take the liberty to say, with regard to the currency affair, that the only sure course to secure value, and consequently confidence, is to adopt that course that will look to uniformity, steadiness, and prospective permanence; instead of inflation and the promise of constant and wild contractions, such as thirty to forty per cent. annually, let a promise be promulgated of a much smaller annual curtailment. For instance, let it be understood that the Treasury Department will take in (not compulsory) five millions a year, issuing for the same bullion-bearing bonds bearing three per cent. interest, to be paid semi-annually.

When there is a general or a partial panic or want of confidence, increased amounts of currency seem to be in demand, which, instead of affording, only creates a seeming necessity for more, which, as it is contributed, only adds to the difficulty. Such was the consequence in this country on several occasions, and it led to a most terrible and ruinous result.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Wednesday, May 27, 1874.

MUZZLING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sapient Muzzling ordinance suggests the inquiry, "*Cui bono?*" which, being interpreted, means: "Whose ax can it be intended to grind?" Ample testimony has shown that it is not the general public that are to be benefited, since they are not peculiarly liable to be bitten during the so-called dog-days, and certainly it is downright cruelty to us poor dumb brutes who haven't any votes. Can there be any special pet of the authorities who proposes to go into the business of manufacturing wire-muzzles, such as specified by the ordinance? Or are not the dog-stealers, (I beg their pardon, dog-collectors,) mostly of the class who in former times did good service as repeaters and election experts; and is there not to be an election in November? I have been puzzling my poor canine brains because I am sure I smell a nigger in the fence somewhere, but, of course, I daren't try to hunt him up in the City Hall. Perhaps you can. I know that I have your sympathy, for you, like myself, are a respectable and wide-awake watch-dog, ever on the lookout for thieves. I know that you are after the bigger ones; I only have to deal with "swearing" rascals, you go for the "praying" ones, and that I am sure must be hard work. But then they can't muzzle you. I wish you could make them unmuzzle me.

BOW-WOW.

OUR FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Gov. Morton's obituary notice of the late "Inflation Bill," we are told that the friends of the defunct do not deny "the binding force of that pledge" of "the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of its notes in coin." Nay, "that the Government is pledged to redeem its legal-tender notes in coin, and proposes to do so, should ever be kept in view," he encouragingly insists. But, he adds, (as if to show how easy he finds it to be on both sides of a controversy the issue of which is vital to the prosperity of the country,) "the question of the practicable period remains as open as upon the day" when "that pledge" was given; and "that period may not be deemed practicable when there is great stagnation in business, much labor unemployed, the revenues largely falling off, and much distress and suffering in every part of the country."

"That pledge," then, is to receive the same accommodating construction as the profound Ex-Secretary Boutwell has given to the "promise to pay," contained in the greenback legal tender. "That pledge," like that "promise," will always remain good; but the time of performance still "remains as upon the day" it was made; and, one might add, seems likely, under the present prevailing financial statesmanship, to continue so until "the crack of doom."

When Ex-Secretary McCulloch was contracting the "legal-tender currency" at the rate of "four millions a month," and gradually bringing us down from the "high level" of expanded credit, feverish rush of business, extravagant prices of labor and commodities, abundant revenues, universal speculation, and the glowing saturnalia of superabundant "paper money," then popular clamor, mistaken by Congress for the "voice of the people," deemed it not the "practicable period" to contract the currency with a view to specie payments, but induced the shutting of this "safety-valve," and our speed to destruction was again accelerated until the explosion of the Autumn of 1873.

Now, when "there is great stagnation in business, much labor unemployed, the revenues largely falling off, and much distress and suffering in every part of the country," and by inevitable consequence "paper money" is outstanding largely in excess of the possible use or wants of every community, and millions of it are lying idle in the vaults of our banking institutions, ready to be had for the asking at an almost nominal rate of interest upon safe security—again we are told "the practicable period" of contracting the currency with a view to specie payments is as far off as ever. Will not the learned Senator be pleased to indicate, possibly for the benefit of a remote posterity, when this happy "practicable period" may be expected to arrive? or under what fortuitous combination of circumstances it may be looked for? The curious student may, perhaps, find its analogy in the "asymptole" of a curve.

After stumbling through this "palpable obscure" twaddle of Gov. Morton, how refreshing to turn to the second letter of Ex-Secretary McCulloch to the London *Times*. He says (as THE NEW-YORK TIMES republished the other day, and as is well worthy of reprinting:)

"When the policy of contraction was commenced, and was being pursued, it was necessary for me to institute measures for funding the floating debt (short-date obligations) of the Government, at that time amounting to nearly $1,300,000,000, in addition to the legal-tender notes in circulation, which measures could not have been successfully carried out if the money market were really disturbed by contraction. It became, therefore, necessary for me to watch carefully the effect of contraction, not only upon industry, but upon the money market, and the result of my observations was that contraction did not paralyze or diminish industry, nor affect injuriously the money market.

It was not the realized effect of contraction, but an unwise and unfounded apprehension of its future effects, that raised the clamor against it which resulted in the repeal of the laws authorizing it. My policy, of course, was not to reduce the real money of the country, but to appreciate the value of the currency in circulation by reducing the volume. My conviction at the time was clear and decided, and this conviction has been confirmed by subsequent observation, that the only way back to specie payments was by reducing the circulation until the dollar in paper should be equal in value to the dollar in coin; and I have no doubt, if this policy had not been interrupted by a repeal of the law, that the specie standard would before this have been restored, without disturbance to a healthy money market or prejudice to the productive interests of the country."

Oh! for a Minister of Finance again, and a Congress as wise as the people they now ignorantly misrepresent.

PAUL SIOGVOLK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1874.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

Oregon holds its regular election for State officers and one member of Congress to-day. For State officers there are four complete tickets in the field, although some names appear in some cases on two or more of them. The officers to be chosen, besides the Congressman, are Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Printer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the leading officers the candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican—J. C. Tolman.
Independent—Thomas F. Campbell.
Democratic—La Fayette Grover.
Prohibition—J. C. Tolman.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Republican—Richard Williams.
Independent—Timothy W. Davenport.
Democratic—George A. La Dow.
Prohibition—Timothy W. Davenport.

M. Conver is now Governor, having been chosen in 1870, when he had 11,726 votes, and the Republican candidate had 11,095. The present member of Congress is also a Democrat, having been chosen in October, 1873, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Joseph G. Wilson, Republican. The vote at that time was: Republican, 6,123; Democratic, 8,196. In June, 1872, Mr. Wilson had 13,187 votes to 12,317 for his Democratic opponent.

PAPAL BENEDICTION BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pope, in conformity with a request of the delegates of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein of the United States, which recently held its annual convention at Rochester, has conferred his benediction on the organization. The benediction was addressed to Bishop McQuaid, and was transmitted by Cardinal Antonelli, as a cable dispatch, which read as follows: "Summus pontifex iste Germanorum Catholicorum unioni gratias agit et petitam benedictionem peramanter impertit."

FOUR MURDERS AND SUICIDE.

A letter from Teramo, in the *Gazzetta dell Emilia*, states that a terrible crime was committed in the commune of Rosciano. A man named Morroni Sabatino, aged forty-seven, a dealer in cheese, armed with a gun and a knife, penetrated into the dwelling of his father. With great ferocity he killed both [illegible] mother, both seventy years old, [illegible] forty-four. His thirst for [illegible] he murdered his [illegible] forty-five, by stabbing her with the knife. Sabatino then retired to his room, reloaded his gun, and discharged the contents into his own heart. He had perpetrated all these acts because he had heard that his father had altered his will. The murderer had been condemned, under the old Government, to twenty-five years' imprisonment for homicide, but in January, 1872, had obtained a pardon.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

PROJECT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSED ERECTION OF A LARGE ELEVATOR.

The New-York Central Railroad Company are negotiating with the City for the rental of water front on the Hudson River, yielding no revenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-seventh streets. The corporation want the submerged land for the purpose of reclaiming it from the water and to build a grain elevator and make other improvements. Considerable territory has been added to the City by the filling in with earth of the river between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets to the line of the old bulk-head, and the railroad company now own the made ground and under water from Sixtieth to Sixty-fifth street.

It is proposed to erect the elevator for the handling of 1,250,000 bushels of grain between Sixtieth and Sixty-fifth streets; also to build a number of piers for shipping, and to reclaim the greater portion of the ground under water without expense to the City. Branch tracks from the Hudson River Railroad will run into the elevator, and the grain will be whisked from the cars into the vessels waiting to receive it. Plans of the enterprise have been submitted to the Department of Docks, and the Commissioners have had the matter for some time under consideration. The agents of the railroad company aver that it only wants to secure the property at a moderate rent, and that the City, which now derives no revenue from it, will be amply remunerated by the improvements made and the benefits which will accrue to the commerce of the port. Some of the Dock Commissioners, it is understood, while not entirely opposed to the project, are desirous of obtaining as high a price as possible for the rent of the property, and believe that the railroad company can afford to pay well for the privileges asked for. There is a division of opinion upon the subject among the Commissioners, and it is impossible to say at present what action the department will take. Several gentlemen who favor the enterprise argue that, in view of the advantages to the commerce of the City which would result from the building of an elevator such as the one proposed, that the City should make every reasonable concession to the company. A very large proportion of the grain trade formerly transacted in New-York, they say, has been diverted to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. At the latter place the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have an elevator with a capacity of 700,000 bushels, and finding that its carrying business is increasing, is now constructing one of a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The want of good terminal facilities for the rapid handling of grain is annually ruining the business of the port. The process of loading ships with grain by means of lighters is slow and expensive, and grain merchants are greatly disheartened by the present situation of affairs. Although New-York City is about 200 miles further from the great grain pockets of the West, as Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., than Baltimore and Philadelphia, the grades on the New-York Central are so easy that freight can be carried a longer distance at lower rates than on the railroads running to the two cities mentioned. The expense of handling grain when it arrives in New-York either causes it to be shipped from the West or other points. All things being equal, Western grain merchants would sooner ship their grain to this City. About 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain are raised in the West, and about one-half of this quantity is exported.

New-York, which once had the handling of nearly all the grain exported, has lost the greater portion of the trade because of its lack of good terminal facilities. The New-York Central Railroad Company, in order to keep its share of the grain-carrying of the West and State of New-York, is now obliged to ship to Boston fifty to sixty per cent. of the amount carried. It has been found by the company that a small improvement at the foot of West Thirty-third street—the construction of a pier—has doubled the receipts of grain in New-York by the New-York Central Railroad.

The increase in the receipts is due to the fact that a portion of the grain formerly shipped to Boston is now sent here. By the construction of the proposed elevator it is believed that all the grain carried over the road would be brought to this City, and that much more would also be attracted here.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is taking the lead of the New-York dailies in its literary department by publishing orignal poems and stories, written expressly for its columns, by some of the best writers of the day. It has published such papers from the pen of Bret Harte, and now it announces a new story which will appear soon, by Mr. Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," and other novels.—*Fishkill Standard.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES claims a circulation at least twice as large as the New-York *Tribune*, or any other four cent daily in that City, with one exception. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a splendid newspaper, fearless, independent, plain-spoken, and brim full of enterprise and editorial talent. It is a terror to evil-doers, both in its party and out. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is one of the most readable papers ever printed. THE SUNDAY TIMES contains a very large quantity of very choice miscellaneous reading matter.—*Montgomery (N. Y.) Republican.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the best, if not the best, of the Metropolitan journals. Bold and outspoken in its utterances, firm and consistent in its politics, dignified and courteous in its discussions, and enterprising and sagacious in all that pertains to its business and editorial management, it holds an honored place in the front rank of journalism. Its devotion to Republican principles has made it the great organ of the party in the country; its hand-to-hand conflict with the Tammany thieves, unaided and alone, has made it, in the minds of all right-thinking men, the champion of pure government and the determined enemy of rings and their corrupt practices, while the tact of its business management, and the ability of its editorial corps, have gained for it a magnificent subscription. We can say to our readers, no better City daily can find its way to your homes.—*Dover, (N. J.,) Mail.*

DIFFICULTIES OF A FORMER RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—In the case of Rush R. Sloane, late President of the Cleveland, Sandusky, and Cincinnati Railway, it is stated that Sloane returned to Windsor, Canada, some time ago supposing he could settle with the railway company by the payment of $250,000 and costs, but owing to some misunderstanding concerning the suits to be brought against him, the settlement was not effected, the payment of the above sum being construed as for a settlement of civil suits only. Sloane was not satisfied and returned to Europe. The Grand Jury at Sandusky this week found fifteen indictments against Sloane for embezzlement and nine for forgery.

FOURTEEN DAYS OF RAIN AT SEA.

Capt. Abram, of the steamer Chrysolite, which arrived in Liverpool on May 16 from New-Orleans and Norfolk, Va., reports having experienced, after leaving the latter port, uninterrupted rain for fourteen days, accompanied by thick weather, and that it was only on his arrival in the Channel that he got a chance of sighting the sun.

DANGEROUS ROWDYISM IN BROOKLYN.

About 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night a crowd of young rowdies were congregated in front of the residence of Mr. Edward Cochran, No. 94 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, and conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner. Mr. Cochran came from his residence and ordered them to leave, which they refused to do. In the course of the dispute one of the ruffians, Daniel Palmer by name, struck Mr. Cochran a powerful blow with his fist and knocked him prostrate. In falling his head struck the corner of a stone door-step, and he was rendered unconscious. His friends carried him into his own house, and Drs. Brown, Cutter, and Kissam were summoned, and upon examination of his wounds they pronounced him to be suffering from a severe fracture of the skull. Yesterday Mr. Cochran was still in an insensible condition, and it was feared that his injuries would terminate fatally. Palmer was arrested by the Second Precinct Police, but his companions escaped. He gives his residence as No. 5 Phillips alley.

STABBED HIS WIFE.

George Gardner, of No. 202 East Forty-eighth street, while quarreling with his wife, last night, seized a carving-knife and attempted to kill her. The frightened woman defended herself and ran around the table screaming "Murder! Help!" At length Gardner came close to her, and making a plunge at her, passed the knife through her arm and fled. Officer Barron, attracted by the cries, ran into the house, and met Gardner running down stairs, with the knife in his hand. He arrested him, and took him to the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station.

AN ARMED HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

One of the most reckless and daring cases of highway robbery that has come under police cognizance for some time was enacted in Brooklyn last night. As George Wright, of No. 108 Franklin avenue, was passing along Lynch street, near Wythe avenue, a short distance from Wallabout Basin, he was accosted by a young man who was armed with a revolver and a glass tumbler. The ruffian presented his pistol at Mr. Wright's head and demanded his money. The locality is very lonely and unprotected, and Mr. Wright deemed it prudent to comply with the man's request. After giving up his money Mr. Wright followed the stranger, and had him arrested. When taken to the Fifth Precinct Station he gave his name as Michael Delaney. The pistol, together with the money described by Mr. Wright, was found in Delaney's possession, and he was locked up. The affair transpired about 10:30.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

CAPTURE OF A LARGE GANG IN CINCINNATI—HOW THE CASE WAS WORKED UP.

The Cincinnati papers of Saturday devote much space to descriptions of the efforts made for several months past by a detachment of the Secret Service Division, Col. H. C. Whitley, Chief, in the States of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to capture the gang of counterfeiters who have been so extensively operating in those sections. In a general way, their plan was for each one of the detectives to cultivate the acquaintance of his "man," and, after getting on good terms with him, to introduce another Detective as "a friend in the same business," and thereby get the "dead-wood" on the counterfeiter. This sort of operation required time, patience, and a great deal of adroit management, but its success has already been briefly told by the telegraph. The counterfeit money in circulation consisted chiefly of fifty cent fractional notes and $20 bills. The arrests were made Thursday night by six officers, four from the Secret Service and two United States Deputy Marshals. A man named George Stopelcamp, a saloon-keeper in Cincinnati, was first arrested, and during the night nine others were secured. Their names are Mary Brown, Jane Twitchell, John Mills, John Kritzenger, Jas. T. Earle, Jac. Devoto, B. Stella, Wm. Beckley, and Wm. Gordon. They were taken before Commissioner Halliday and their cases were called one by one. They were all continued until this week, and in default of bail nine were sent to jail. Stoppelcamp gave bail in the sum of $2,500.

All the prisoners were charged with either having counterfeit money in their possession or with passing it, and about $500 were found upon them.

The preliminary operations, extending, as we have said, over several months, are described by the *Commercial* at great length. We quote the following: "It appears that the Government, for reasons best known to itself, abandoned for some time detective operations of a local character; that is, it left to chance the picking-up of counterfeiters by United States Marshals and their deputies, but went on quietly perfecting the plan by which the present operations succeeded. For this purpose members of the Secret Service Division were dispatched from Washington to the principal cities of the States named above, and Cincinnati duly received its installment. The exodus took place as far back as July last—nearly a year ago—but the presence of the gentle invaders was not felt for some time later. Three of the men operated here, and commenced, of course, by spotting the game. They had general information, and, acting upon that in July last, they first struck Price Blackford's saloon, No. 38 East Front street. Blackford was a "pal" of Len. Fowler, now serving out his term in Crowhill Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y., for dealing in Poughkeepsie counterfeit tens. In this saloon two of the detectives made the acquaintance of Bill Gordon, who was dealing in Stanton-head fifty-cent "shinnies," and fifty-dollar United States Treasury legal-tenders. Bill was very shy, for sad experience had made William sage, but William was finally won by persistent effort, and he not only stepped into the trap himself, but helped his friends to make the acquaintance of other chaps in the business. He took one of the detectives to Italian Jack's saloon, on the corner of Seventh and John streets, and introduced him as a "buyer" who wanted a hundred dollars in "Stanton head" currency, which the warm-hearted son of Italy sacrificed on the altar of friendship for the sum of $40 genuine. These operations were single-handed, but in conformity with the plan of getting the dead-wood. Detective No. 1 went to hunt up Detective No. 2, but found, to his surprise and mortification, that he had been arrested as a "suspicious character." Judge Marchant held the Washington detective in $200 to the Police Court, to answer the charge of carrying concealed weapons, vagrancy, &c., and in default of bail, sent him to the Work-house. Meantime he communicated with his partner, which caused his arrest, but the latter "owned up," and they were dismissed. The detectives next became acquainted with John Mills, brother of the notorious Bill Mills, now serving out his term in the Old Penitentiary at Columbus, and partner of Charles Ulrich, serving out his term of twelve years for counterfeiting a National note of the denomination of one hundred dollars. John had his fingers burned more than once, and he was cautious, but business was dull and money scarce, so he made a venture, slipped up and fell. The transaction was performed on the esplanade in Fountain square. Mills received $20 in lawful money for $50 in "coney" of the Stanton head issue, and subsequently Mills sold $150 in "coney" to the boys. In August last the boys got acquainted with George Stoppelcamp, at his handsome, new two-story brick house, No. 84 Water street, the lower part of which is occupied as a saloon. George is reported to be worth $30,000 or so. He made a "deal" with the detectives for fifty-cent currency, furnished the quantity desired to order, and as the thing was done in the presence of witnesses, no farther transaction was sought there. James Earl, a young man with a pretty young wife, was contented and happy as oysterman in the Buckeye dining-saloon, on Vine street, until he fell a prey to avarice, and became a dealer in the queer. He volunteered to furnish fifty-cent Stanton heads to one of the detectives, who, of course, took him in. Jake Devoto, a low Italian saloon-keeper, next received personal attention from the gentleman from Washington. His acquaintance was not difficult to make, for he enjoyed a local celebrity as having killed his man—a murder committed by him with the usual Italian weapon—a dirk-knife which he thrust into the body of a man named Gorman, but escaped with a very slight punishment. Jake "took" almost without a wink and accompanied the detectives to Choat's billiard saloon, on Central avenue, where "the deal" was made for fifty-dollar treasury notes. Fred. Krutzinger, a bar tender, corner of Court and John streets, was trapped between January and April of the present year. Fred. was very confidential and meant business, consequently he was worked to advantage and furnished twenty dollar legal-tenders and fifty cent Stanton head, in very satisfactory quantities. George W. Buckley, carpenter by trade, and fifty-two years old, gray as a badger and yet the possessor of a young wife and three children, fell next between two stools. His place of residence was in the suburbs, which may account for the extreme verdancy of so old a boy. His specialty was twenty-dollar legal tenders.

Of course the gentlemen from Washington sought out the feminine representatives of the counterfeiting profession, and their old acquaintance, Mary Brown, was duly called upon. Mary is forty-five, and cautious. She is well known in New-York as the wife of Billy Brown, a notorious counterfeiter, who has served several terms in the Penitentiary for dealing in the queer. Bill is now at large, but he is well watched. Continual dropping wears away the rock; so it came to pass that Mary at last yielded to the blandishments of the boys, and agreed to furnish fifty-cent Dexter head "shinnies" *quantum sufficit*. So much for Mary Brown. Jenny Twitchell, a "visible admixture" of about forty-five years old, heavy build, with coarse, heavy features, residing in her "own" house at No. 275 West Ninth street, was next called on. Her specialty was fifty-cent Lincoln head. Jenny has a white husband named Tom Twitchell, an expert counterfeit plate engraver. She was arrested some time ago, and searched for the "queer," but no evidence was found.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday says that Rush R. Sloane has reimbursed the Sandusky Railroad Company to the extent of $250,000, and will be permitted to take up his residence in the United States. He is now in Canada.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* intimates that the attempt to get Mark Shinborn, the bank burglar, pardoned, that he may be used in convicting a criminal, was only another new dodge after the offers of very large sums of money had failed. The Governor and Council, by a unanimous vote, refused to pardon him.

An old gentleman in Kingston has placed a monument in the cemetery, to his own "memory," inscribed with his name and the date of his birth, (with a blank space for the time of his death, when that occurs,) and also these words: "Think of the redeemed in Heaven singing praises to God and the Lamb forever and forever."

The father of Col. Ellsworth came very near losing his life, Thursday, by the falling of one of the large tent-poles while it was being taken down at Mechanicsville. The pole fell with a terrible crash, and Mr. Ellsworth had barely time, with great effort, to jump beyond its reach, as he was hemmed in by barrels on one side and crockery crates on the other.

Toronto papers devote much space to descriptions of the marriage of Miss Charlotte Crawford, daughter of Lieut. Gov. Crawford, and Lieut. Frederick Charles Law, R. N., at St. Michael's Cathedral, in that city, on Thursday last. The ceremony was performed by his Grace Archbishop Lynch, attended by Revs. J. B. Proulx, J. J. Shea, J. P. Laurent, A. J. O'Reilly, and P. J. Kiernan. The bride was attended by Miss Florence Crawford, Miss McDonald, Miss A. Crawford, Miss Dever, Miss Hoskins, and Miss Sherwood; and the bridegroom by Mr. A. Furness, best man; Mr. Allan Cassels, Capt. Law, Madras Light Infantry; Mr. George Crawford, and Mr. W. H. Watson.

TICHBORNIANA.

By the preamble of the bill, which was read the first time in the House of Lords on May 19, it appears that the expenses of the litigation occasioned by "the Claimant's" proceedings, and payable by the present Baronet, or, in the event of his death during minority, by the family out of the estates, have amounted already to nearly £92,000. These are exclusive of the expenses of the prosecution for perjury, which have to be borne by the country.

OUR PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

THE LIBERTY-POLE—STATUES OF GEORGE III. AND PITT—THEIR DESTRUCTION—MEMORIALS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

It has been observed that New-York, with all her traditions and memories, has very few public monuments. It is not, however, for the lack of standard incidents in the great struggle for American independence, nor for the paucity of great and good men who figured in that eventful period; nor, indeed, has the century which elapsed since the war of independence been barren of eminent citizens, whose public virtues and recognized services might fairly lay claim to have their names enrolled in the Capitol, or, as is the modern custom, vote them a statue. Nor was it for lack of talent to perpetuate in enduring bronze or marble the ponderous proportions of the heroic Knickerbocker or the more attenuated form of the exulting "Yankee." Many sculptors of merit had fled from the countries of Europe, then torn by contentions and revolutionary strife, to find a peaceful home in the new Republic of the West, and some of their works now extant are of no mean merit. This sparsity of public testimonials may be fairly attributed to the stirring and eventful turmoil of the period. Events of national or local moment followed so rapidly, and the transition from absolute slavery to the dignity of vigorous freedom so much entranced the public mind that individual merit was forgotten. Standard incidents which would adorn the history of any nation were passed with a mere formal record. History tells us this mere formal record is more enduring than bronze, and that the commonplace description or official notice of prominent incidents in the life of a nation may live when the more solid records of the event will have crumbled into dust. There is no monument to commemorate Leonidas and his heroes of Thermopylæ. The Horatii do not live in bronze or marble, nor do any of the old deeds of classic chivalry, of which we have read, come to us save by tradition and history. In a new nation like America it is not, therefore, surprising that it should be devoid of public monuments. But the history and tradition of the eventful period of the Republic are still green in the souls of her citizens, and in time to come the statues of the great men who assisted at her birth will occupy a fitting place in the commercial centres of the nation. A notice of the national monuments of New-York City should not be confined to the few handsome obelisks and statues which adorn the streets and squares, or the monumental tables enshrined in the churches of the City. Less pretentious, but far more sacred to liberty, was the first monument raised to that godess in the then scattered and sparsely-populated town of New-York. The Dutch settlers brought with them to this country all the traditions and customs of the old home, and scrupulously observed the manners and rites of each festive day as celebrated in the land of their fathers. Of these customs the May-pole was an established institution in New-Amsterdam. The May-pole was then erected in the Bowling green in rear of the Fort, and around it in the afternoon the lads and lasses used to assemble and join in the clumsy Flemish dance. In course of time, and when the quarrel between the colonists and the Home Government waxed warm, the May-pole was transformed into a "liberty-pole," and a description of the first liberty-pole and the incidents to which its erection gave rise will form a suitable introduction to the story of the monuments of New-York.

ROYAL MONUMENTS.

The odious stamp act passed by the Home Government occasioned a very bitter feeling between the colonists and the royal officials, and frequent collisions were the consequence. To such an extent had the hostility of the people exhibited itself, that the Government was at length forced to repeal the enactment. This was on the 20th February, 1766, but the news did not arrive in this City until the 20th May following. The pleasing intelligence was received with every demonstration of joy, salvos of cannon, ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations. Not content, however, with these exuberant expressions of gratitude, on the 4th June of the same year—the King's birth-day—the citizens determined to be somewhat more selfish in their loyal demonstrations, and to that end an immense ox was sacrificed and roasted whole, twenty-five barrels of strong beer, a hogshead of rum with the necessary ingredients were mixed, and the whole converted into a monster bowl of punch. A pole was erected, and on it was inscribed the following: "To his Most Gracious Majesty, George III., Mr. Pitt and Liberty." The pole afterward served as the rallying point for the patriots during the stormy period preceding the Revolution. The loyalty of the citizens had not yet been exhausted, and accordingly to give more enduring evidence of their attachment to the House of Brunswick, on the 23d June of the same year, a meeting of the principal citizens was convened at Burns' Coffee House, and a petition adopted to the Assembly for leave to erect a statue to Pitt; it was also determined to erect one to the King, in Bowling green. On the 7th September, 1770, that of Pitt was raised in Wall street. It was of white marble, and represented the Minister draped in the Roman toga. In his right hand he held a half-open scroll, on which were the words "Articuli Magnæ Charta Libertatum." His left hand was extended in the act of delivering an oration. On the pedestal was the following inscription: This statue of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was erected as a public testimony of the grateful sense the Colony of New-York retains of the many eminent services he rendered to America, particularly in promoting the repeal of the Stamp act, Anno Dom. 1770." After the battle of Long Island, New-York City once more passed into possession of the English, and the soldiers, in revenge for the insults offered by the citizens to the statue of George III. in Bowling green, broke off the head and right hand of Pitt's statue, and otherwise mutilated the figure. The headless trunk remained standing until after the evacuation in 1783, when it was removed to the Bridewell Yard. It was afterward transferred to the Arsenal near the "Collect," and then found its way to the south-west corner of Franklin street and West Broadway, where it figured over the basement door of the Museum Hotel, kept by Mr. O'Reilly. About ten years since the old hotel was taken down to make way for the large iron building now occupied by Moore & Co., grocers. The materials of the hotel were sold, among them the remains of the Pitt statue, which was purchased by a Mr. McMackie, and by him presented to the New-York Historical Society, where it now finds, it is to be hoped, a final resting place.

The statue to the King, erected in Bowling green, facing Fort George, was an equestrian figure of lead. This statue, erected about the same time as that to Pitt, and during the outbursts of loyalty which followed the repeal of the Stamp act, was not to be so enduring as that of the minister. For when the first news of the Declaration of Independence arrived in this City it was dragged from its pedestal by a band of patriots headed by Belden, and after being subjected to certain indignities it was hewn into pieces and sent to Litchfield, the residence of Oliver Wolcott, the patriot Governor of Connecticut, by whose wife and daughters it was run into bullets, of which the "Whigs" of the surrounding country were invited to come and take freely. It is said that 42,000 bullets were made from the statue. The pedestal of the figure remained standing for a long time, but was finally removed a few years after the close of the war. This was the first and last statue erected to royalty in the Empire City.

THE LIBERTY-POLE.

The liberty-pole which had been erected in the commons—the present City Hall Park—was the cause of frequent affrays between the military and the "Sons of Liberty," an organization of patriotic citizens, and in its defense was shed the first blood of the war of the Revolution. So defiant had the citizens become, and so powerless the Colonial Government to repress the rising spirit of the people, that outside the walls of Fort George the authorities were powerless. On the King's birthday, 1767, the flag of the Union was run up on the top of the pole, and cannon placed at its foot answered derisively gun for gun to the royal salute from Fort George. In January, 1770, matters were coming to a crisis between the citizens and British soldiers, and the latter, in their unbridled license, determined to destroy the cherished flag-staff. Accordingly, on the night of the 15th January, a party of the Sixteenth Regiment attacked the liberty-pole, leveled it to the ground and cut it in fragments, and piled it up in front of Montague's public house in Broadway, near Murray street, the head-quarters of the Sons of Liberty. This [illegible] the battle of Golden Hill—now John street, between William and Cliff streets. This fight lasted two days, and ended in the defeat of the British. From the principles involved it was an affair deserving of far more prominence than has usually been given it in standard history. Some days after a petition of the patriots to erect a new liberty-pole was refused by the authorities. However, the citizens were not to be deterred by an official power; they must have their pole, and accordingly the patriot John Lamb and his associates purchased a piece of land 11 by 100 feet near the site of the former pole, and while the memorial was yet before the board, made preparations for the erection of the new pole. Here, on 6th February, 1770, a mast of great size, cased two-thirds of its length with iron hoop, firmly riveted together and sunk twelve feet deep, was erected. On it was inscribed the words, "Liberty and Property," and was surmounted by a gilt vane bearing a similar inscription. This same liberty-pole was the scene of an encounter between the notorious Wm. Cunningham, the Provost Marshal of '76, and some citizens, in which Cunningham was worsted and sent to jail. He afterward wreaked a terrible vengeance on the helpless prisoners entrusted to his care in the following year, after the capture of the City by the British. The pole at the same time was leveled by his orders. It does not appear that another pole was erected on the commons. However, a fitting substitute was speedily found in the shape of the flag-staff of the surrendered Fort George. On the 25th November Washington entered New-York at noon, the same time that the British troops were leaving the fort for their ships. To save themselves the humiliation of seeing the American flag floating over the work while British war-ships were in the harbor and her army yet within sight of the City they had ruled so long, measures were taken to prevent the hoisting of the national flag. The cleats were knocked off and the pole greased. This artifice did not avail, for a sailor boy who entered the fort with the national troops procured a hammer and some nails and soon repaired the damage, and "before the British disappeared in the offing they heard the thunder of American cannon proclaiming, as the Stars and Stripes were run up, the downfall of British supremacy in America."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

During the period which preceded the Revolutionary War, in that struggle, and afterward in the councils of a free nation, none of the great men of the time, save Washington, played such a prominent part as the soldier-statesman and brilliant orator, Alexander Hamilton. His untimely death was mourned throughout the land, and various tributes of respect were erected to his memory. In this City, in addition to the monument in Trinity Church-yard and the tablet erected by the Society of Cincinnati within the church, a magnificent statue was erected to his memory in the old Exchange, burned in 1835. The following is a description of the work from *Niles' Register*, June 13, 1835:

"We have just returned from a visit to the Exchange, where a most attractive object is drawing together crowds of admiring citizens. It is a statue of Alexander Hamilton, for the execution of which a fund was raised some two or three years ago by subscription among the merchants of the City. They have reason to congratulate themselves upon the admirable manner in which their intention has been fulfilled. The statue is carved from a single block of Carrara marble, the upper and anterior portions of which are purely white, and the back slightly veined with clouds or shades of an exceedingly pale blue. This should, perhaps, be considered a defect, but the artist has ingeniously contrived to hide it by such an arrangement of the folds in the drapery as to make the coloring in the marble almost imperceptible. The figure is standing with one foot slightly advanced, and the weight of the body resting upon the other; the head erect, and turned a little on one side, as in the act of speaking. The left arm hangs in an easy, natural position by the side, while the other is somewhat raised, the hand grasping a scroll, the end of which rests upon a table. The costume is that of the time when Hamilton flourished as a statesman and public orator. A coat with upright collar, small clothes, silk stockings, and the perspective oratorical mantle or toga knotted upon the left shoulder and falling away behind in a rich mass of flowing drapery, thus obviating the trim, formal appearance of the close-setting garments peculiar to enlightened nations. The resemblance is perfect, so pronounced by those who knew Hamilton well, and, moreover, identical with all the good portraits of him we have ever seen. The execution is in the highest style of art, the attitude natural and unconstrained yet full of dignity, and it is evident that an immensity of labor has been bestowed upon the details not only of the face and figure, but also of the drapery. It was executed by Mr. Hughes."

In the great conflagration of 1835, which laid the lower eastern part of the City in a heap of charred ruins, the marble building, the Merchants' Exchange, was involved in the general destruction. "In the vast rotunda of the edifice stood a most beautiful white marble statue of Alexander Hamilton. Accordingly a great anxiety was manifested to save this image of the great statesman. It was a master-piece of art, and hundreds of willing hands, including those of a large number of sailors, undertook its removal, but to no purpose; and the finely chiseled marble, with the solid granite of the Exchange before long mingled together in common ruin."

In the south side of Trinity Church-yard, near Rector street, is a handsome tomb of gray granite inclosed by an iron railing, erected by the patriotic corporation of old Trinity to the memory of Hamilton. It is a rectangular pediment, surmounted by a pyramid, the angles being capped with urns, and on its northern face bears the following inscription:

THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH
Has erected this
Monument
In memory of their respect
for
The patriot of incorruptible integrity,
The soldier of affirmed valor,
The statesman of consummate wisdom,
Whose talents and virtues will be admired
by
Grateful posterity
Long after this marble shall have
Mouldered into dust.
He died July 12, 1804, aged
47.

His wife, Elizabeth O., lies alongside of Hamilton. She died in Washington, Nov. 9, 1854.

In a small chamber on the south-west corner of Trinity, over the fireplace, is a neat white marble tablet to the memory of Hamilton. It is crowned with a marble bust of the patriot, and bears the following inscription:

This tablet
Does not profess to perpetuate
The memory of a man
To whom the age has produced
No superior,
Not to emblazon with
Eminently conspicuous in every feature
Of his country's greatness,
Nor to anticipate posterity in their
Judgment of the loss which she has
Sustained by his premature death,
But to attest
In the simplicity of grief,
The veneration and anguish which fill
The heart of the members of the
New-York State Society of
Cincinnati
On every recollection
Of their illustrious brother,
Major General
Alexander Hamilton.
Obit 1804, Ætati 47.

In connection with the death of Hamilton an extraordinary coincident, not generally known, is related. It appears that a short time previous to his duel with Aaron Burr, the eldest son of Hamilton became involved in a dispute with a gentleman, and, according to the order of the day, pistols were chosen to settle the quarrel. "The Weehawken Duelling Ground" was the place where such disputes culminated, and there young Hamilton was killed on the spot where his illustrious father afterward fell. The site of the duelling-ground is opposite Thirty-first street, and the place where Hamilton was killed was marked by a handsome marble monument erected by the St. Andrew's Society, of this City. Recent improvements, however, caused the removal of this interesting landmark, but up to 1869 the identical cedar against which Hamilton stood while the seconds were arranging the preliminaries, was still standing. The following from a magazine of the period sums up the character of Hamilton:

"The sensation which this (his death) excited throughout the nation of the United States, has never been exceeded on the continent. Men of all parties felt the nation was deprived of its greatest ornament. His transcendant abilities were universally acknowledged. Every citizen was ready to express confidence in his spirit of honor and his capacity for public service. Of all the [illegible] of Washington, Hamilton was undoubtedly the one in whose sagacity and judgment he reposed the greatest confidence, whether in the civil or the military career, and of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability, whether applied to subjects particular or speculative."

It will thus be seen that the first three public statues erected in the City, those of George III., Pitt, and Hamilton, have been destroyed, and now exist but in local tradition and history. From the same eventful period in which the royal lead of George's statue, and the more classic marble of the statesman Pitt, came monuments more enduring from their local situation and indicative of a healthier state of the national spirit.

THE METTERNICH-MONTEBELLO QUARREL.

The Paris *Figaro* of May 19, publishes the following account, by the seconds of the parties concerned, of the Metternich-Montebello quarrel. It runs as follows:

"An affair of honor between two notabilities of the Parisian world has been much talked of. We did not choose to speak of it until such time as we were authorized to publish the following documents. On Friday, the 15th inst., at a ball, the Princess De Metternich met Count Jean De Montebello. They bowed to one another. A few minutes later Mme. De Metternich accosted Count Montebello and requested him not to bow to her in future. A letter written by him in 1870 during his captivity—a letter hostile to the Imperial Government, but not intended for publication—was the reason assigned by Mme. De Metternich for this request. M. De Montebello bowed to the Princess, but answered not a word. During the ball M. De Montebello begged Count du Luart to be his second. The latter, accompanied by Count De Villeneuve, called the following day at 4 o'clock upon Prince Metternich. They came in the name of M. De Montebello, to demand satisfaction, by arms, of M. De Metternich, in case he should not consent to express in writing his regret at the way in which the Princess had acted in this circumstance. The Prince replied that he would send the next day—Sunday, the 17th, the seconds he should have chosen. This interview, at first fixed for 2 o'clock, was only held at 6, when Messrs. De Villeneuve and Du Luart repeated to Count De Turenne and Count De La Bourdonnaye what they had had the honor to say to Prince Metternich. The question of the expression of regret asked for by M. De Montebello was not even discussed. The seconds, without having decided anything, agreed to meet the same evening at 10 o'clock. At this interview an unexpected incident arose. M. De Metternich's seconds declared the Prince did not consider himself to have insulted M. De Montebello. He could not, he said, be made responsible for words spoken by the Princess at a ball at which he was not present. M. De Montebello might seek a personal quarrel with him on some other ground than the incident of the ball; but on this occasion he did not consider himself offended by him. Messrs. De Villeneuve and Du Luart, having consulted M. De Montebello, proposed the following note:

'Count De Montebello and his seconds cannot admit that Prince Metternich is the offended party. Prince Metternich and his seconds having refused to allow an arbitrator to decide who is the offended party, M. De Montebello is resolved not to seek a quarrel with the Prince for any other motive than the incident of the ball, but from deference to M. De Metternich's high position, Count De Montebello consents to leave the choice of arms to his Highness. The present document shall be registered in the official report of the duel.'

Prince Metternich objected to the wording of that note and proposed the following:

'The seconds of Prince Metternich having refused to allow an arbitrator to decide to which of the two adversaries should be left the choice of weapons, Count De Montebello is resolved not to seek a quarrel with the Prince for any other motive than the incident at the ball; consequently Count De Montebello leaves the choice of weapons to Prince Metternich. Prince Metternich chooses the pistol, but leaves it to M. De Montebello to decide how many shots shall be exchanged. The present document shall be registered in the official report of the duel.'

Messrs. De Villeneuve and Du Luart formally declared the next day in a new and last interview that M. De Montebello would retract nothing of what he had asserted, and that he was completely approved by his seconds. The question does not bear upon the choice of weapons. M. De Montebello out of courtesy did not hesitate a moment to give that point up, but having received a public affront from Mme. De Metternich, and being unable to reply to a lady, he addresses himself to Prince Metternich, as responsible for the acts of the Princess. He has offended nobody nor desires to offend any one; he simply demands a satisfaction which his seconds consider to be due to him; he wishes distinctly to establish that fact. M. De Metternich having absolutely refused to recognize M. De Montebello as the offended party, and having also refused the arbitration proposed to him, all negotiation had to be broken off and the following report was drawn up:

The seconds of the two parties having been unable to agree to the acceptance of either of the two before-mentioned reports, subjoined and proposed concurrently, the seconds of Count De Montebello declare that they withdraw.

Comte LOUIS DE TURENNE,
Comte DE LA BOURDONNAYE,
Vicomte DE VILLENEUVE,
Comte DU LUART.

May 18, 1874.

The seconds of Count De Montebello declare upon their honor that they consider him the offended party. The giving up the choice of weapons is on his part an act of pure courtesy; but Prince Metternich claiming it as a right, the parts would be inverted. On this point Messrs. De Villeneuve and Du Luart cannot yield, and find themselves obliged to publish the present statement.

Vicomte DE VILLENEUVE BARGEMONT,
Comte DU LUART.

May 18, 1874.

AN "ADVANCED CATHOLIC."

LECTURE BY REV. FATHER TERRY, OF CHICAGO, ON THE POETRY OF GENESIS.

The Chicago papers report a lecture delivered in that city on Thursday evening last by Rev. Father Terry, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and say that he is recognized in that denomination as one of the ablest and most eloquent clergymen in that diocese. The lecture was upon "the Poetry of Genesis," and some of its points are thus reported by the *Journal*:

"The chief trouble," he said, "in dealing with the questions raised between the Bible and science was, that theologians, whenever the scientists made a new discovery, attempted to make the crude traditions of the Jews coincide with every new astronomical or geological fact. Hence there was endless confusion—endless change of front and endless war of ideas. In pursuing this course, the theologians showed their weakness, and exposed themselves to ridicule. When Moses wrote the world was in the infancy of its knowledge, and it was sheer nonsense to attempt to stretch the scanty legends of the Biblical era to an extent that would rationally cover the wondrous scientific discoveries of later times. One of the chief points over which the theologists used to wrangle was as to the time which was consumed by God in creating the world. Some held to the belief that the earth had been for ages in a state of preparation, and that in six regular days God, like a good Jewish mechanic, completed his work, and rested on the seventh day, which was called the Sabbath. Others held that the six days meant ages, and that Moses wrote allegorically. The more conservative element clung to the opinion that the world and all therein were created as written, or transmitted, by Moses, in the six regular days of an ordinary week. They forgot, however, to define whether the Lord worked on the eight-hour system, like most of the laborers of this day, or whether He took His time in completing the job. [Subdued laughter.] It is more than doubtful whether Moses wrote any part of the Book of Genesis except that portion which was contemporaneous with his own times. It could easily be inferred that, although Moses might have written his own commentaries, it was most rational to conclude that the other portions of Genesis were handed down, first by tradition, from father to son, next by means of bards singing from door to door, next by means of poet-chroniclers preserving the teachings of those bards, and, lastly, by the great law-giver himself finally gathering up those traditions, placing them in regular order, and then adding his own personal experiences, observations, and inspiration. He had no doubt that the account of the creation as given by Moses was intended in no allegorical sense, and that all theories to the contrary were simply the offspring of minds which sought to apologize for the discrepancies and contradictions of Scripture by appealing to allegory. The same was true with regard to the pretty story of Eden and the creation of man. The Book of Genesis was, in fact, a huge epic, the product of Oriental genius, inspired, perhaps, to preserve, by rythmical tradition, some of the earlier fruits of divine revelation. On this point of man's origin, the theologians had very long ago expended themselves. They had many different theories, too. Some of them, as usual, fell back upon allegory to explain away certain very mysterious matters, which human research failed to explain. Others, again, went so far as to define Adam's actual age at the period of his creation. They generally set him down as being from 30 to 35 years of age at that interesting period. It was the same with regard to the formation of woman out of the rib. Some sage religionists would have it that Adam was put to sleep so that he might not feel the pain of the operation when the rib was being taken out. Others thought that God put our first progenitor to sleep so that the lady might be spared the pain of having her mode of construction criticised. In either case, the lecturer thought Eve could very readily forgive the absence of the gentleman. In this way speculation might go on forever. People might be brought to speculate on the size of the fig-leaves that grew in Eden, when, very late in the day, Adam and Eve had accidentally discovered their omission to complete their morning toilet. In fact, the only thing to do with Genesis was to accept it for what it was—an Oriental epic—containing pearls of revelation to be redeemed only from their incrusted state by the acid of criticism."

ASTONISHING.

Few persons are aware of the time, talent, and expense necessary to develop and perfect an invention. The new Wheeler & Wilson No. 6 sewing-machine, advertised in our columns, has already cost that company over [illegible], and to bring it well before the public will require $200,000 more. It costs as much to design, construct, and introduce a perfect sewing-machine as to launch a first-class ocean steam-ship.—*Mail.*

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE ATTENDING DISCOMFORT, BUT LEST IT ENGENDER DISEASES INVOLVING MORE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS ARE EITHER LAXATIVE OR CATHARTIC, ACCORDING TO THE DOSE, AND MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO PRODUCE HEALTHY SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.—*Advertisement.*

A Leading Event.

We desire our readers not to fail to bear in mind that the formal opening of the elegant salesroom of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, at 827 and 829 Broadway, will occur to-day, and that this evening the room will be illuminated. There is not anywhere in the country a more beautifully finished or finely furnished place of business than this. It is a distinguished example of the liberality and enterprise of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company. There will be on exhibition rare specimens of work done with the Wilson shuttle sewing-machine, and also the machines which were awarded the Vienna medal and diploma.—*Advertisement.*

Fraudulent Mockeries of the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" have appeared. See that you get the genuine perfume. PHALON'S INVIGORATOR for dressing the hair. Cooling and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

USE LYON'S INSECT POWDER on your carpets for moths, and in your cupboards and kitchens for bugs and ants. Sold in bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

THE BOY DIVER, OR, CORA THE NET-MAKER, will soon be commenced in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY. Girls and boys should not fail to read it.—*Advertisement.*

A Bouquet of rare and delicate odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by DR. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BURKE.—On Saturday, May 30, RICHARD EDMOND, infant son of Charles C. and Elsie Ely Burke, aged 9 months and 6 days.

Funeral service Monday, June 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Abner L. Ely, No. 117 East 37th st.

CHASE.—On Sabbath morning, May 31, of diphtheria, FREDDIE HOWARD, only son of Wm. H. and Jennie P. Chase, and grandson of Rev. J. Porter, D. D., aged 9 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

Funeral services on Tuesday, June 2, at 3 P. M., from No. 133 McDonough st., corner Throop av., Brooklyn.

CRISTY.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Friday, May 29, (12 P. M.,) of cholera morbus, HARRIET A. CRISTY, wife of Moses Cristy, aged 53 years, 6 months, and 24 days.

Funeral at Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, June 2, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 12 M.

GREENE.—On Friday, CAROLINE ELLISON, wife of Dr. John W. Greene, and daughter of the late Capt. Chas. F. Morton.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Monday at 10:30 A. M. Remains will be taken to New-Windsor for interment.

GILMAN.—On Friday morning, May 29, EDITH LIPPINCOTT, twin daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth D. Gilman, aged 15 months.

The funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 288 Lexington av., on Monday, the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HANSELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., May 29, HANNAH WEBB, wife of George H. Hansell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 Wilson st., between Lee and Division avs.

HECTOR.—In this City, May 30, 1874, JULIET DICKASON HECTOR, eldest daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas Hector.

Funeral from St. Philip's P. E. Church, Mulberry street, on Tuesday, at 3:30 o'clock.

☞ Troy and Boston papers please copy.

HENDRICKSON.—At Harlem, Sunday, May 31, MARIA, widow of John Hendrickson, of Newtown, Long Island, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, 30th inst., of pneumonia, RICHARD S. HOMAN, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 45 South Portland av., Monday, June 1, at 3 P. M.

JAUDON.—Suddenly on Sunday morning, May 31, SAMUEL JAUDON, in the 79th year of his age.

LEMON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 31, Mrs. HANNAH LEMON, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 258 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

☞ Troy, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

PATE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 31, 1874, MARGARET, wife of John Pate.

The funeral will take place at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, June 2, from the parlor of the Puritan Church, Lafayette av., corner Marcy av.

PEARSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 31, I. GREEN PEARSON, in his 84th year.

PEIRCE.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Friday, May 29, HENRY T. PEIRCE, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, near Lime-stone Hill, Newburg, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 9 A. M. Erie train from New-York.

SKIDDY.—On Friday evening, in the 38th year of his age, JOHN R. SKIDDY, son of Francis Skiddy.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison av. and 42d st., on Tuesday morning, June 2, at 9:30 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

SPRAGUE.—At Fordham, Saturday morning, 30th inst., M. A. SPRAGUE, M. D.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

VAN BLARCOM.—At Flatbush, on Friday afternoon, 29th inst., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, ANDREW VAN BLARCOM, Jr.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, corner of Flatbush and Newkirk avs., on Monday afternoon, June 1, at 3 o'clock. Cars for Flatbush leave Fulton Ferry (Brooklyn) every ten minutes. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flatbush Depot.

WEED.—On Thursday, May 28, ISABEL VARET, wife of Geo. W. Weed, and daughter of the late Louis F. Varet.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, June 1, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WEIL.—Suddenly, May 31, of Bright's disease, JANE WELLSWORTH, wife of Henry Weil.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WESSON.—May 29, 1874, EDWARD WESSON, aged 32, of congestion of the lungs.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. David Wesson, No. 85 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET
CHAMPAGNE,
the purest and most delicate.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver st.

CAMPHOR, 35c. A POUND.
WM. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av.

ROCHEFORT.—PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE OF Henri Rochefort, Olivier Pain, and Grousset. For sale by C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DE MILLE'S NEW STORY
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GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
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SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY.
The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 Pages, Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c.; $30 *per* 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed for 25 cts.; Boards, 35 cts. Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. A. STETTSON, Jr., President.

JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, 8 P. M., at [illegible] Hotel.

THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The market during the past week has continued quiet, and with the exception of the legal auctions held at the Exchange, but little of interest has transpired, while none of the sales effected call for special mention. The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, May 30, amounts to only $211,565, as against $629,870, the figures for the previous week. In addition Messrs. Muller & Son sold on Monday the franchises property, rolling stock, &c., of the Avenue C horse railroad for $390,000, but this does not properly come under the head of real estate, although title to some real property passed under the terms of sale.

The suburban business for the week has been quite successful, for on Monday, May 25, Jere. Johnson, Jr. sold at Astoria, Long Island, forty-eight lots belonging to the Stevens estate for $22,065, and on Wednesday, May 27, disposed of sixty-seven additional lots for $40,590, thus aggregating at the two sales $62,655. Wood, Brady & Todd also sold at Little Neck, Long Island, 132 low-priced lots for $6,035. Total suburban sales for week ending Saturday, May 30, $68,690. Total for previous week, ending Saturday, May 23, $46,585.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, J. Cole sold forty-five lots owned by the Brevoort estate for about $37,000, but the prices ruled so low that the further sale was postponed.

The market for City property is dull, and but few sales, at private contract, are reported, although there is more or less inquiry all the time for certain classes of realty. The public sales for the coming week are many of them of importance, and investors would do well to consult the list as published below. Attention is also directed to the proposed suburban auction as announced.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all taking place at the Exchange, unless when otherwise noted, are as follows:

To-day (Monday) June 1.

By William Kennelly, Supreme foreclosure sale, Thomas Bosse, Esq., Referee, of a plot 32.1 by about 130, (rear line 71 feet, irregular,) with buildings thereon, on Seventh avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 13.4 by 100.5 on East Sixtieth street, south side, 168.4 feet west of Second avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.11, three on West Ninety-sixth street, north side, and three on West Ninety-seventh street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Esq., Referee, of twenty-six lots, situate respectively on Tenth avenue, Middle street, (now Prospect avenue,) and Eleventh avenue, Brooklyn.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Hunter's Point, Third Ward of Long Island City, on the ground, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 150 desirable lots, known as the Paynter property, located on the following streets and avenues: Academy, Lockwood, Lathrop, Briell, and Sunswick streets, Freeman, De Bevoise, Rapelye, Jackson, Skilliman, Paynter, and Wilbur avenues. Special boat from James slip and Thirty-fourth street at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M. Free passes at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

Tuesday, June 2.

By Wm. Kennelly, public auction sale of the premises No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 99.6, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the following City property: One plot of five lots, together in size 100.8 by 125, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street, one of the most desirable pieces of property on Manhattan Island; one house, with lot 24.5 by 99.6, on Thompson street, east side, 97.9 feet south of Houston street, and one house with lease of lot, 17 by 76, on Third avenue, west side, 34 feet north of Fifteenth street.

By A. H. Muller and Son, Supreme Court partition sale, under direction of Commissioners, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Forty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, south side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. G. Clarke & Co., at Long Branch, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of three cottages and lots on Chelsea avenue, opposite the Mansion House, and a vacant lot adjoining, 75 by 150.

Wednesday, June 3.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, each 25 by 60 feet, with lots 126.6 feet deep, Nos. 325 and 327, West Fourteenth street, north side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also similar sale of the plot of land, 50 by 65 feet, with buildings thereon, Nos. 79, 81, and 83 West Houston street, south-east corner of South Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four four-story brown-stone front houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5 feet, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter, & Co., public auction sale of a two-story and basement brick house, 20 by 27.6 feet, with plot 64 by 100 feet, on Mott street, south-west side, 82 feet south-east of Morris avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store with lot 23.7 by about 101 feet, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street. Also similar sale, W. S. Reiley, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20 by 94 feet, on First avenue, east side, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. S. Sterrs, Esq., Referee, of the three houses with lots, each 25 by 98.9 feet, Nos. 318, 320 and 322 East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Adams, N. J., on the line of the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, one hour and ten minutes distant from the City, on the property, at 12:30 o'clock, public auction sale of five hundred valuable lots, located on streets laid out, opened, and graded, in close proximity to the railway station. Special train from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, via ferry, at 11 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

Thursday, June 4.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 370 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale of the following lots formerly belonging to the well-known Dyckman estate: One plot 38 by 196.3 by 3.8 by 198.3, on Broadway, corner of Academy street; eight full lots on Ninth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Two Hundred and Sixth and Two Hundred and Seventh streets, and two lots, each 25 by 150.4, on Broadway, south side, 150 feet east of Academy street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. F. Mott, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 43.9 by 20 by 34.3 (rear irregular) No. 244 Fulton street, south side, twenty feet west of Washington street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick house, with lot 25.2 by 66 by 33.8 by 43.7, No. 95 James street, south side, (lot running through to Chambers street,) 75 feet east of Batavia street. Also similar sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 91, on East Fifty-six street, north side, 254 feet east of First avenue; lease dated May 1, 1870; term, twenty years; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, Referee's sale of the valuable property in Brooklyn situate on Columbia street, between Sedgwick and Irving streets, known as the "Glamorgan Oil Refining and Soap works," comprising a plot of ground 200 by 150, with two-story brick building nearly covering same thereon, together with dock privileges, machinery in building, &c., &c.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, Ambrose Monell, Referee, of a plot of land 50 by about 170, on Hawthorne street, east side, 175 feet north of Vermilyea avenue, (Dyckman estate,) and a plot 100 by 100 on Hawthorne street, south-east corner of Vermilyea avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on the Bowery, known as lot No. 107 on map of the James Delancey estate. Also, in Brooklyn, at the Court-house, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of the four-story marble-front building, with lot 20 by 92.6, No. 62 Court street, Brooklyn, west side, 110 feet north of Livingston street, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Oxford street, east side, 158.5 feet south of Flushing avenue.

Friday, June 5.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 200.10 by 125, with the unfinished building thereon, on Fifth avenue, east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel property.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 100, on Seventh avenue, east side, 117.8 feet south of Fourteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 23.3 by 98.9, No. 53 West Twenty-second street, north side, 164.9 feet east of Sixth avenue.

Saturday, June 6.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 74, No. 106 East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 84 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVENTH WARD.—BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 193 Henry st. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RYE BEACH HOTEL (N. Y.) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property is located upon the margin of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, about one hour's ride from the City and two miles from Rye Depot of the New-Haven Railroad. The premises comprise about seven acres, with ample buildings, and is a well-known Summer resort for thousands who seek, upon its beach, unsurpassed facilities for a healthful salt-water bath. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of or address the owner, ROBERT F. BRUNDAGE, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN New-Jersey; 100 acres, seventy under cultivation and balance good timber land; house in perfect order and containing nineteen rooms; barn 40x100; outbuildings, &c.; stock and all utensils necessary for working farm; immediate possession; house partly furnished, all of which is new. For further particulars apply to or address A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., New-York, or B. A. MUMFORD, Real Estate Agent, office opposite the depot, Plainfield, N. J. Thirty-six trains daily per Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—TO INVESTORS AND speculators.—At Pelham, Westchester County, 150 acres of land, desirably adapted for cutting up; will be divided if desired, and the mansion and fifty acres or less, admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence or for an institution, will be sold separately. This property is known as the Bartow place, and the Harlem and Port Chester Road runs directly through it, with a depot at either extremity of the property. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—$45,000—CLIFFSIDE, TWENTY-eight miles from New-York, the most desirable residence on the Hudson, unequaled for superb views and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; twenty acres of land, highly improved; fruits in the greatest variety and abundance; gardener's cottage, large barn, &c.; possession given at short notice; place in perfect order. Address Box No. 89 Nyack Post Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND HOTEL MEN.—A large and choice lot, suitable for a hotel, situate immediately opposite the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia; three fronts, 70, 100, and 410 feet; the most desirable in the market. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A PRETTY place, about five acres, on Turnpike, Rye Neck, one and one-half miles from Mamaroneck depot; splendid fruit and shade; fine view of the Sound; between Dr. Jay's and Henry Brevoort's; price, $20,000; mortgage to suit. Apply to SHAW, Grand Union Hotel.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up a estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

24TH WARD.

Splendid Property

ON

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS

and on the River, with valuable

WATER GRANTS,

One mile north of High Bridge, and opposite the new

PARADE GROUND.

PARTITION SALE,

June 15, on the premises.

June 16, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

Plots of Five Lots and Upward, Front,

SEDGWICK AVENUE.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 205TH AND 206TH STS.,

ALL NOW IN PUBLIC USE.

Particulars of the owners, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13, or of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF

2 LOTS, on north side of West 42d st., 100 feet east of 11th av.

On TUESDAY, June 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

JESSE C. SMITH,
LEVI A. FULLER,
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR.,
Commissioners of Partition.

Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots, (formerly part of the Dyckman estate:)

BROADWAY, s. e. corner Academy st., 1½ lots.
9TH AV., w. s., between 206th and 207th sts., 8 lots.
BROADWAY, between Academy and Hawthorne sts., 3 lots. Also, on 117TH ST., the 2 valuable lots situate on the s. s. of 117th st., 370 ft. w. of 5th av.

For particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, June 2, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., E. G. CLARKE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at public auction on the premises, three cottages on Chelsea av., Long Branch, N. J., (opposite Mansion House,) with all modern improvements, gas and water, stables, and icehouses filled, completely furnished; most desirably located; in excellent order and ready for immediate use. Also at same time, vacant lot 75x150 feet, adjoining same property.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

Grand Jubilee Auction on the premises.

PAYNTAR ESTATE, HUNTER'S POINT, LONG ISLAND CITY.

Graf Ila's Band, Harrison, Fisher, Weeks, &c.

Free tickets at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable dwellings and business property:

WEST 14TH ST.—The two four-story brown-stone houses, size 25x60, lots 25x126.6 each. Also, the SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH 5TH AV. AND WEST HOUSTON ST.—Plot 50x65, with buildings thereon. Maps at office of auctioneers, 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, THE RESIDENCE of the late Rev. S. L. Mershon, at East Hampton, Long Island. The house is large, containing twelve rooms, and is surrounded by a fine lawn and garden stocked with vegetables of Summer growth. The coast at this point is unusually fine for surf-bathing; in fact, all the surroundings are such as to make it very desirable for Summer residence. Apply to JOHN F. TALMAGE, No. 109 Wall st., or, HENRY S. TERBELL, No. 38 West 20th st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A VERY SMALL BUT well-arranged cottage, situated at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York; the cottage will be let furnished or unfurnished to a family of not more than three persons. Address BRADNER, Box No. 2,891 Post Office.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & U. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about one mile from either Rye or Portchester Station—a furnished cottage, with fifteen rooms, on "Cottage Park," fronting the Sound. Rent $600. Apply to F. FAWCETT, No. 46 Frankfort st. or No. 22 West 17th st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, NEW-Jersey, to let; all improvements; corner lot; well shaded; only two blocks from Depot. Inquire of Real Estate Agents there, or owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-ROchelle, a furnished house; has eleven rooms; barn, fruit, flowers, &c.; is near churches, depot, schools, &c. Address MOULTON, New-Rochelle.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, DWELLING, STABLE, and seven lots of ground, all in excellent order. Apply to WYCKOFF & JAMES, Montague st., Brooklyn, or J. R. GRANNISS, No. 46 Cliff st., New-York.

AT REDUCED RENTS—FURNISHED COUNTRY seats and cottages; a few left in the finest suburbs. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—SPACES IN LARGE ROOM ON FIRST [illegible] Wall and Pine sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING

24 PARK PLACE and 19 BARCLAY ST., } right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.

Finished in modern style, *with all conveniences.* STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c.

Suitable for BANKERS, INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.

Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES OF SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.

Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

For particulars apply at office of the

New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 23, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of June 4, 1874.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.—The surviving partners of the firm of HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO. propose completing the extension of its liabilities on the terms planned by the Committee of Creditors in November and December, 1873.

More than three-quarters of the amount have already come into the arrangement, and holders of the remainder are respectfully requested to present their claims forthwith in order that they may be entitled to the first dividend thereon, which will be payable 1st and 4th July, 1874.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive.

JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE TREASURER of the State of South Carolina is now prepared to exchange bonds and stocks of that State into the new "Consolidation Bonds and Stocks," authorized under the funding act of Dec. 22, 1873. Parties interested desiring copies of the law containing a description of the bonds authorized to be exchanged, can have them by applying at the Treasury, at Columbia, S. C.

Bonds must be presented in person or by an agent authorized to cancel the same.

F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer South Carolina.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufacturers, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of the Receivers, No. 111 Liberty st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Trustee under Second Mortgage.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the company's offices, No. 8 Pine st., (Rooms Nos. 27 and 28,) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,

BANKERS,

UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 2.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for 1875, will be held at the office of this company, on MONDAY, June 1, next, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 25 to June 1, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

$60,000 TO INVEST IN SECOND MORTgages; City or country property.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars,

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.—A National Savings Bank, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York. Bank hours, daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights from 5 to 8.

FRED DOUGLASS, President.

G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.

d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.

HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.

d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,

Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,

Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.

d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthody Jones, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.

ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.

ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

JOHN O'NEILL, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 128 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP ARE INVIted to call at Bookham's new office, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.; on hand a large number of excellent servants of all nations; country or City.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker street, a large number of well recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell. Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

A GREAT NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SERVants, German and English, Protestant and Catholic. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WIDOW, WHO can give security, in a bank, to cut bank notes. Call at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A strong, active young Scotch girl, who is a neat, tidy chamber-maid, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR nurse.—By a German Protestant young woman: is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; or would act as nurse; the best of City reference for both capacities. Can be seen at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; would prefer the country for the Summer; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 652 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or as parlor-maid; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamber-work, assist with washing, or as nurse; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 211 East 38th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; speaks good English; best references; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing, with good references. Can be seen at her present place on Monday, No. 5 West 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A first-class respectable young girl with the best of City references. Apply at her present employer's today, at No. 197 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references given; has four years' references. Apply at No. 465 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or to assist with grown children; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 250 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid, to assist with washing, or the care of children; best City reference. Address Nos. 854 and 856 7th av., in the undertaker's.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOman who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class private boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, who is a superior cook in every branch, makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c., in best style; has no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as a good bread baker; makes good soup, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, an excellent laundress; no objection to the country; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, preserves, pastry, &c.; would take a place in a private family or Summer hotel; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as first-class cook; understands French, German, and English cooking, pastry, &c.; the other is an experienced chamber-maid and waitress; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A VERY respectable North of Ireland young woman; Protestant; is a very good cook; meats, good soups, pastry; has lived in the best families; City or country; best City testimonials. Call at No. 309 4th av., Bookham's new office.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to go a long distance in the country; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; get up all kinds of nice dishes; excellent baker; best City reference; sober, honest, very capable, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN: A first-class cook; brought up in a first-class family in Maryland; will do washing or make herself useful; very steady, settled, and fine-appearing person; one year in her last place; City or country; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING, OR General House-work.—City or country; by a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectable and intelligent servant; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILLING TO do some coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be recommended from present employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French and German Bureau.

COOK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO FIRST-class Swedish girls, who understand their duty and will do it, together in a family; one as cook and laundress; the other as house-maid, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, TIDY, NEW-ENGland girl, in a family, to cook, wash, and iron, or do the general work; has good references, and not afraid to take hold; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, LIVING SEVERAL years in England, not long in this country; understands all the cookery branches, and well recommended; none need apply without help in the kitchen. Apply by letter, Professed, No. 165 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; willing to go to the country; best city reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear house, top floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent cook; understands boning, larding, creams, and desserts. Call at No. 2 North Washington square.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, and Waitress.—By very neat and competent young women, sisters; are willing and obliging, and have good reference. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker; country preferred; five years' references. Call for two days at No. 434 West 45th st., near 10th av., one flight up, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 211 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has been six years in America, and has the best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; can give the best of City references; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 147 West 39th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing; City references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with the very best of City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247½ Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker a few engagements for the Summer; prefers the country; good fitter, &c.; trimmer. Address Nos. 854 and 856 7th av., in the undertaker's.

HOTEL COOKS.

Those thoroughly understanding their business in meat-cooking and pastry, and all other kinds of help for private families, &c., at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Colored Servants' Institute, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN would like to take charge of a gentleman's house during absence of the family; best City reference. Call all week, or address E. G., No. 137 West 25th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan; would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; satisfactory reference. Address, by letter, Mrs. Downe, No. 243 East 31st st., basement.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a house to take care of for the Summer; best of reference given. Apply at No. 306 East 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a German young woman; is neat, tidy, and obliging; a very good cook and washer; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO house-work; City references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT maid, speaking French; is competent. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid, with excellent City references. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; also, all kinds family sewing; is willing to assist about the house or with children; has four years' City reference from last place; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for her maid; speaks German, French, and English. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 312 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has the very best of references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do all sorts of fine washing, fluting, and puffing; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands French fluting, puffing, &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH first-class references; speaks good English; fourteen years' practice. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, washing and ironing at her own residence, or to go out by the day; good laundress, and has excellent reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A lady's and gentleman's washing. Call for two days at No. 342 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; experienced nurse for young or growing children or invalid; very kind, attentive, and reliable person; she is also an excellent waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant, English, with first-class references; is a good seamstress; can dress hair and is willing to take care of children, or light chamber-work; is thoroughly obliging and attentive to her duties; two years' best reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY GOING TO THE COUNTRY desires a situation for a young girl; has been with her as nurse; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will be willing to assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 247 West 22d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, aged fourteen, in a private family, to mind a baby, or to make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 232 East 37th st. for two days, top floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL OF THIRTY; IS well educated, capable to teach German; has five and six years' references: best families in the City. Can be seen with her employers. Apply at the German-Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; no objection to the country or to foreign travel; best City reference given. Call at No. 15 East 30th st., near Madison av., or address by note.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH NURSE, OR to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to go with a family to Europe; good reference. Address M. C., No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; highly recommended from her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen at 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse and chamber-maid; will make herself generally useful; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, PROTESTANT, well-recommended nurse and capable seamstress, for grown children. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office. City preferred.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; no objection to travel. Call at No. 627 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as parlor-maid or chamber-maid; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 Washington square, north.

SEAMSTRESS, AND TAKE CHARGE OF GROWN children.—By an intelligent, respectable French girl, who speaks good English, also German; has no objection to do chamber-work if desired; prefers the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—IN families by the day, week, or month; references. Address Mrs. S., No. 142 East 115th st., Harlem.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting; care of silver; also all kinds salads; four years' City reference from former place; City or country; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID. — BY an English Protestant young girl just landed; is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; is also a neat, orderly chamber-maid; has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st. corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver, &c., thoroughly; is highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands salads perfectly; can carve, if necessary; has the best of references, and will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID—WILLing to assist in washing, by a very obliging young girl; industrious and fully competent; is active and quick; has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best references. Apply at No. 214 East 28th st., second floor.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WORKING housekeeper, a situation where she could take her daughter and little boy; capable of any position of trust; would be willing to take charge of a house in the City or country; very best of reference given; no salary expected. Address F. B. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A FRENCH BIBLE READER OF long experience, a situation in the above capacity. Address E. R., Court st., Fitzpatrick's row, Elizabethport, N. J.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,

General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WOULD engage with some merchant tailor to keep the books and attend to correspondence, receiving clothes as compensation; will be moderate. Address W. A. T., Station D, Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, aged twenty-one, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and working wagons; is a careful and stylish driver; can take care of a gentleman's place in the country or a private place in the City; is willing, and can turn a hand at anything; can do plain gardening; has good City and country reference as to honesty, capability, intelligence, and as to being a good coachman. Call on or address for three days J. S., No. 726 9th av., between 49th and 50th sts., first night.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man of quiet disposition, willing, and obliging; a careful City or country driver; willing to go to the country if he gets a permanent place; has several years' first-class City reference. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 24 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN. — BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the proper care of carriages and horses; willing and obliging; has five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address J. W., at Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway, harness maker.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country reference; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; six years in his last place. Call or address G. J. D., No. 52 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN JUST SOLD OUT is anxious to procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN AMERican young man, aged twenty-two years, who can care for and drive horses, do out-door gardening, milk, care for cattle, mow lawns, repair roads and walks, &c.; good references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. E., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman or gardener, or to make himself generally useful, in either City or country. Apply immediately (asking for John) at his present employer's, No. 207 West 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, which his reference will certify; four years from late employer, gone to Europe; very obliging and steady. Address W. L., box 79, *Times* Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE; THOROUGHLY understands the care of coach and road horses; has the best of City references from last employer. Call to be seen at last employer's stable, No. 147 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS A GOOD groom and driver; willing and obliging; good reference from present employer. Address J. W. M., No. 521 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN with the highest of references; wants a situation. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF LONG experience; understands his various duties perfectly, and can bring excellent recommendations. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN CITY OR country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, No. 121 West 28th st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, TEN MONTHS in America; speaks fair English; understands gardening and farming; is smart to learn; will come for any wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN aged 28 years; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; can also milk, and do general work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MARried man (one child) who is a thorough gardener; understands vegetables, flowers, shrubbery, grapery, green-house, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man that understands his business; good reference, and can be well recommended. Address T. A., No. 34 West 13th st.

HANDY MAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, who can do carpenter's work, repair locks and furniture, fit keys, do farm work, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED man, aged thirty-five years, (wishes rooms for wife,) can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, do farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ALSATIAN, SPEAKING French, German, little English, as useful man about a gentleman's place or on a farm; can do some plain gardening; can drive; not afraid of work. Call at French Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

USEFUL MAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—By a respectable lately-landed young man who can care and drive horses; will milk; keep lawns, walks and roads in order, and be generally useful. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT MAN, aged 28 years, who is well experienced as a waiter; can also clean silver and furniture, tend door, wash windows, &c.: can speak French, German, and tolerable good English; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (ENGlish Protestant,) who is thoroughly expert at his duties, in a private family; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. F., Box No. 63 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Call or address John, locksmith's store, No. 789 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS A SUperior waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has eleven years' reference from his former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; is well acquainted with a waiter's duties; has the best City references; willing to work; wages moderate; speaks English. Call at the French-Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT waiter, (Swiss man,) in a first-class private family; understands the care of silver; good City reference. Address, for two days, G. D., Box No. 14, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 159 West 20th st., for three days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT BOY, NOT OVER fourteen, living with parents, who can write. Apply at Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE for three young children. Address P. O. Box 102, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 25 West 17th st., from 11 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN BY THE DAY WHO UNderstands fine washing; good references required. Inquire at No. 70 East 34th st.; call from 9 to 12.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTH-ern Railway Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank. W. TAINTOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase B, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,

Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,

Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build gate houses on 93d and 113th sts. will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

A NEARLY NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWing-machine, in perfect order, with all attachments, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco: $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
JAPAN.....June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC.....June 27
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10	From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice-President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE.....Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16,
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Tuesday..June 2	Anglia, Thursday...June 11
Trinacria, Thurs'y..June 4	Australia, Saturday.June 13
Macedonia, Sat'day.June 6	Victoria, Tuesday...June 16
Utopia, Tuesday....June 9	Italia, Thursday...June 18

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....July 7, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.	Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.
Greece....June 6, 9:30 A. M.	Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON.... Wednesday, June 10, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....June 11
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....June 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN.....June 13
PEMBROKE.....June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, June 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....June 8
ATLAS.....June 26
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....June 3
ANDES.....June 19
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, June 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

LABRADOR, GREENLAND, AND ICELAND—In time for the Millennial Celebration—The fast-sailing clipper schooner MARY D. LEACH, Atkins, master, will leave on or about June 10 for above places, for a three months' pleasure trip, one month in Iceland.

She has two cabins, accommodating easily eight passengers, and being a fast sailer, it is confidently expected she will make the run out within twenty days. Persons in pursuit of health or pleasure will find this the most attractive trip of the year.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to
B. J. WENBERG, No. 31 Old slip.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 1..3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1.7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th...6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th..11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th..12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th.....11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 8th.....1:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing June 1) leave Vestry st. pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 30 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for 2,000, 1,000, or 500 people. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PICTURES

AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, June 2, 3, and 4, will sell a valuable collection of paintings, comprising the two galleries of Mr. HEARTT, of Troy, and Mr. SCUDER, of New-Jersey.

This collection is rich in works by
UNDOUBTED MASTERS,
containing specimens from the easels of
Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE,
MURILLO, VAN HUYSUN,
DAVID, Sir JOHN GILBERT, GERICAULT,
ROTHERMEL, ROSENBURG, HAWTHORN,
WATERMAN, F. SIDNEY COOPER,
VERBOECKHOVEN, CHARLET, VERHOEVEN, BALL,
SONNTAG, DAVID JOHNSON, BISPHAM,
REAM, DOLPH, LE ROY, and others.

N. B.—Any one who may intend purchasing are specially informed that
NO WORK WILL BE HELD AT A RESERVED PRICE.
The sale begins each evening at 8 o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of Referee,
The favorable lease, dock privileges, trade, fixtures, machinery, and good will of the GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, situated on Sedgwick, Van Brunt, and Irving sts., Brooklyn, and occupies the entire front.

The building is two-story brick, with iron shutters, and covers entire lot. The property is only 200 feet from the docks, and has the privilege of the same. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,)
$150,500 Wallkill Valley Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
$30,000 Long Dock Company's Seven per Cent. Bonds.
20 shares Nassau Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each.
17 shares Bank of Northern Kentucky, $100 each.
20 shares Bank State of Missouri, $100 each.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned, assignee of Henry B. Brassington, now in Bankruptcy, will sell on FRIDAY, June 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of WILLIAM TAPPING & CO., auctioneers, No. 132 Church st., the stock of millinery goods, notions, &c., belonging to the said bankrupt.
FRANCIS W. HOLBROOK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
New-York, June 1, 1874.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY at 4 P. M., very rare and choice specimens of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c., and on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, a collection of books, large and valuable.

FIRST-CLASS TUG-BOAT W. E. CHENEY will be sold by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Clarkson st., North River. For particulars apply to HEISSENBUTTEL & WELLS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 72.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) June 1, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo —— from Messina. Can be seen on Pier No. — East River.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.
PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

THE PAPPOOSESQUAW POINT BOARDING-HOUSE will be open June 1. It has many attractions as a Summer resort; a cool and healthy location; a commanding view of Narragansett Bay; boats, bathing-house, convenient stable, and reasonable charges. Apply to Mrs. SYLVESTER CARR, Bristol, R. I. Refers to Hugh N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

One hundred and fifty-three villa lots on said Point for sale by JAMES DE W. PERRY, Bristol, R. I.

WEDDING PARTIES OF GENTLEMEN and ladies wishing to leave New-York for a few days to enjoy a short visit, and stop at a first-class hotel, with pleasant suites of rooms, fronting a fine park, will do well to take a trip to Newark, N. J., and stop at the newly-opened
PARK HOUSE,
where every comfort and luxury can be had at a reasonable price.
ALBERT C. TRUE, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Beautifully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. Address EDWARD COZZENS.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Is now open. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.
OCEAN HOTEL, Long Branch.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.
Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. delightfully situated; on the Watnong Mountain; twenty minutes drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Rooms and cottages can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

SUMMER BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM RAILroad; good trout fishing and boating; free carriage ride three times a week; terms $8 per week. At the West Davenport Hotel, Delaware County, N. Y. C. H. TALLMADGE, Proprietor. For further particulars inquire of M. LIPMAN, No. 649 6th av.

MORTON HOUSE, INDIAN HARBOR, GREENwich, Conn.—Opens 1st June; only twenty-eight miles from New-York by rail; daily steam-boat; invigorating ocean breezes; no mosquitoes; fishing, sailing, and boating unequaled. For rooms apply on premises to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM RAILroad; good trout fishing and boating; free carriage ride three times a week; terms $8 per week. At the West Davenport Hotel, Delaware County, N. Y. C. H. TALLMADGE, Proprietor. For further particulars inquire of M. LIPMAN, No. 649 6th av.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., 1,100 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.—First-class board for thirty-five persons in the elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes; favorable terms to early boarders. B., TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

LONG BRANCH.—PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season at the best-located cottages on Ocean avenue, can now secure a choice of rooms, with strictly first-class board. Particulars at my residence, No. 273 5th av.

PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, ON THE Hudson—One and a half miles from West Point, will be opened early in June, newly furnished; splendid river view from shore to shore; terms reasonable. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

MILFORD, PA.

THE GLEN HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Mountain and river scenery unsurpassed. Engagements may be made at No. 70 5th av., where plans of the hotel may be seen.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, now open; only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—WILL be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING AT RIDGEdale House, Madison, N. J. References.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE retail sewing-machine business, can hear of a good chance by addressing Sewing-machine, Station C, New-York Post-office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ANSON B. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Anson B. Birdsall, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of June, A.D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices.
ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

A DARK BAY MARE—SIX YEARS OLD, OF good stock; raised by the owner. Seen at No. 3 West 27th st.

A STABLE TO LET—NO. 34 WEST 44TH ST.; rent $1,000.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—Fine handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, front, and extension parlor in a first-class private house; complete with private closets, bath, hot and cold water.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location very healthy; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 23D ST.
Second floor to let, with private table, if desired. Also, other rooms singly or en suite, with or without board. References required.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with or without board; family private; neighborhood good; terms reasonable; references required. Apply at No. 42 East 7th st., no bill up.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—Responsible parties desiring good board, pleasant, can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place; terms moderate; references given.

A PARLOR FLOOR, THREE LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a small private family, with board if desired. No. 55 West 28th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Summer prices.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table for Summer or year, or temporarily, at Summer prices.

NO. 118 EAST 22D STREET, NEAR 4TH AVEnue, one front square room, (2d story,) without board, in private house. References given and required.

TENTH ST., NO. 44 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; surroundings home-like and pleasant; Summer prices.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6th av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A German lady has neatly-furnished rooms, in suite or singly, for gentlemen and wives, and gentlemen, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; will let very low for Summer. Apply at No. 108 East 24th st., near Madison sq.

TWO LARGE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms in private family in 12th st., near 4th av., to gentlemen only; best reference required and given. Address EUROPEAN, Station D.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.,
Near 5th av., handsomely furnished rooms with board, en suite or singly; desirable location.

SOUTHERN FAMILIES MAY FIND PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board, for the Summer, at No. 18 East 32d st. References exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 23D ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Neatly-furnished rooms, without board; Summer terms moderate.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms; board; low prices for Summer or shorter time.

NO. 234 4TH AV.
A nice furnished room to let; reference.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms with board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES OR FAMILIES desiring early accommodations for the Summer season can find the same at the "Osborne Temperance Hotel," in the pleasant little village of Windham, situated in a valley of the Catskills, six miles from the summit of the mountains, twenty-five miles from Catskill, and fifteen miles distant from the Moresville Depot, on the N. Y. K. and S. Railroad; terms from $8 to $10 per week, according to size and situation of room. Further particulars given by addressing Mrs. N. G. OSBORNE, Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVing on the west branch of the Delaware, in one of the most pleasant localities in Delaware County, will take a few boarders for the Summer; hills, mountains, streams, nice rooms, and grounds, good fishing, piano, &c.; five minutes to Post Office; one hour to telegraph and railroad; references exchanged. Address for full particulars, W., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

ON THE HUDSON.—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, forty miles from City, suites five large unfurnished rooms with use of furnished parlors; modern French roof house; gas in every room; ten minutes from depot and boats; no mosquitoes or ague; fine river and mountain views. Address Post Office Box No. 754, Peekskill.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board in a farm-house among the mountains in Orange County, about two hours from New-York by the Erie Railway; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. A. GAEBEL, Mountainville Post Office, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS rooms to let, with board, at "Bergen Point," five minutes from depot and convenient to boat. House situated on Newark Bay; fine fishing and floating; best of references given and required. Address C. E. S., No. 468 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS rooms to let to Summer boarders; excellent location, fine house, pleasant grounds, and plenty of fruit; ample stable accommodations, corner of Trinity and Moran sts., Newton, N. J. D. M. DICKSON.

NYACK.—BOARD FOR FIVE OR SIX PERSONS with private family; house delightfully situated on the river road, eight minutes' walk from Grand View station; 1¼ hour from New-York. Address No. 744 Broadway, Room No. 17.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF miles above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to arrange with parties desiring country board.

AT TARRYTOWN, IN WENDELL PARK, THREE minutes' walk from cars and boat, delightful rooms, with board; fine river view; best of references.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURnished room, with running water, hot and cold, grate, &c.; below 40th st., preferred; replies must state terms. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. RICEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, May 30, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

NO. 4,623.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. DEYO, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. Deyo, of Rondout, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the city of Kingston the 11th day of May, A. D. 1874.
E. A. DURHAM, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney,
my25-law3wM* No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christopher Keyes, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM BAIRD, Assignee,
No. 310 East 57th st., New-York City.
my25-law3w3*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

Every evening and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,
THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL
of
Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an
UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

The
LAST WEEK
but one
OF THE SEASON
and of
this great play
which is still attracting
AUDIENCES
which crowd the
theatre to
the
doors.

THE CAST
has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage.
It includes the names of
Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
Miss KATE HOLLAND,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

SATURDAY, June 6,
FOURTH MATINEE OF CAMILLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

25th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON!!!

MONDAY.....The whole of Shakespeare's LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST, and the popular comedietta of MY UNCLE'S WILL.

TUESDAY.....The whole of Gilbert's popular London drama of CHARITY, and the first two acts of MARRIED LIFE.

WEDNESDAY..The whole of Alexander Dumas' great comedy of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE and the first two acts of OLIVER TWIST.

EVERY MEMBER of this FAVORITE COMPANY in a series of THEIR GREATEST and most CONTRASTIVE CHARACTERS each evening.

, Seats may be secured for ALL THE NIGHTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH.....Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, annual testimonial
BENEFIT
to
W. B. FRELIGH, Esq., commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. and continuing until 11 o'clock at night, without cessation. ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WILL APPEAR.
MONDAY EVENING, first of Miss LOUIE LORD in LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Mrs. Southworth's great *Ledger* story,
HIDDEN HAND,
Miss LOUIE LORD AS CAPITOLA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BAKER and FARRON.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.
The renowned character artists, Messrs.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.	BAKER and FARRON in their specialty drama of CHRIS AND LENA; OR, GERMAN LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.	EVERY EVENING. AT 8.

New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.
MONDAY, June 8, (first time,) Mr. J. H. HUNTLEY in new sensation of WRESTLING JOE.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
GRACE GREENWOOD.
MRS. SARAH FISHER AMES.
READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. At Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st., hotels, and at hall Monday.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.—The Semi-annual Reunion and Strawberry Festival will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1874, at Delmonico's, corner of 5th av. and West 14th st. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. ORMISTON, Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Rev. J. F. ELDER, and Hon. CEPHAS BRAINERD. A limited number of tickets, admitting either ladies or gentlemen, may be had of the officers of the union, or Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway; Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 1,099 Broadway, or the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 76 East 9th st.; price $1. Walking dress for ladies.
JOHN H. DEANE, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and SCULPTURES, now open DAY and EVENING. Will close June 6.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERIES.

On Monday, and during the coming week, we will offer at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
our LARGE and MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES.
These INDUCEMENTS are OFFERED as we desire to CLOSE OUT our ENTIRE STOCK before July 1.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

Bennett Williams,

No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., offers immense bargains in
Spanish Lace Scarfs, Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Capes, Fichus.
Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces, twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.
Real Point, Valenciennes, Cluny Laces.
Spanish and French Blonde Laces, Rufflings, Bows, Jabots, Sleeveless Jackets, &c.
1,000 French traveling sets, 75 cents and $1; worth from $2 to $5.
N. B.—Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, choice and new, at moderate prices.

OPENING.—AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS now ready.
NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE Suit, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful. SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR IS OUT for Summer. Subscribe now. ONE DOLLAR a year and ONE DOLLAR'S worth of PATTERNS given as premium. Address A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)
ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.
All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.
All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued daily until SATURDAY, June 13, beginning daily at the same hour. The Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Great Roman Hippodrome. Great Roman Hippodrome.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Afternoon and Evening. Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.
Congress of Nations. Congress of Nations.
MEXICAN RACES.
Mexican Races. Mexican Races.
ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
Roman Chariot Races. Roman Chariot Races.
DARING HURDLE RACES.
Daring Hurdle Races. Daring Hurdle Races.
BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.
Brilliant Flat Races. Brilliant Flat Races.
ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES.
English Jockey Races. English Jockey Races.
ROMAN STANDING RACES.
Roman Standing Races. Roman Standing Races.
LIBERTY RACES.
Liberty Races. Liberty Races.
ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES.
Elephant and Camel Races. Elephant and Camel Races.
PONY AND MONKEY RACES.
Pony and Monkey Races. Pony and Monkey Races.
DONNYBROOK FAIR.
Donnybrook Fair. Donnybrook Fair.
WHEELBARROW AND SACK RACES.
Wheelbarrow Races. Wheelbarrow Races.
GRAND GYMNASTIC ACTS.
Grand Gymnastic Acts. Grand Gymnastic Acts.
EACH AND EVERY ACT.
Each and every act, Each and every act,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Afternoon and Evening. Afternoon and Evening.
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN.
Mlle. Victoria, Mlle. Victoria,
EACH AND EVERY EVENING.
Each and Every Evening. Each and Every Evening.
MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.
Menagerie open at 1:30 and 7.
Menagerie open at 1:30 and 7.
GRAND EXHIBITION AT 2:30 AND 8.
Grand Exhibition at 2:30 and 8.
Grand Exhibition at 2:30 and 8.
BOX OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
Engagement of the accomplished Artiste, Miss
CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
Who will appear
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK; ALSO, SATURDAY MATINEE,
In Mr. Barkley Campbell's new emotional drama, in five acts, entitled
FATE,
Which will be presented for the first time in this City, with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
And the following
CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE!

Helen Faraday, her first appearance at this theatre, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
Juno Temple, her first appearance at this theatre, Miss Lillie
Miss Dycer.....Madame Ponisi
Sally, her first appearance at this theatre, Margarite Chambers
Frank Faraday, his first appearance at this theatre, Mr. Theodore Hamilton
Mr. Derwent, his first appearance at this theatre, Mr. C. P. DeGroot
Mr. Lucky, a Lawyer, his first appearance at this theatre.....Mr. H. A. Weaver
Makepeace Thackery Blaize, his first appearance at this theatre.....Mr. Charles Leclercq
Paulding, his first appearance at this theatre, Mr. Eben Plympton
Dr. Littlejohn.....Mr. E. M. Holland
Joe Plummer.....Mr. C. E. Edwin
Owen Takehold, a Policeman.....Mr. J. Curran

ACT I.
A Glimpse of Paradise. The Cloud on the Horizon.
ACT II.
A Skeleton in the Closet. The Gathering Storm.
ACT III.
A Foe in the Household. The Tempest Breaks.
ACT IV.
Paradise Lost. A Wife's Devotion.
ACT V.
Retribution. Redress. Reconciliation.
"FATE" MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, at 1:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SALVINI.

FINAL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA OF
Signor TOMASO SALVINI,
commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 8, with Soumet's great tragedy,
THE GLADIATOR.
TUESDAY, June 9—Octave Feuillet's masterpiece, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
WEDNESDAY, June 10—HAMLET.
FRIDAY, June 12—OTHELLO.
SATURDAY, June 13—Farewell SALVINI MATINEE.
Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; sale commences Thursday morning at Box office and Schirmer's music store.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES.

THIS EVENING, (Monday,) and all the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2, the successful drama of the
LADY OF THE LAKE,
SPLENDIDLY PRODUCED,
acknowledged by the entire press of the City.
CHARMING SCENERY,
THRILLING TABLEAUX,
ELEGANT COSTUMES.

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THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON
is the SENSATION OF THE TIMES.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
Prof. TOBIN'S LECTURES, LOGRENIA'S PERFORMANCES, &c.
The COLOSSEUM entertainment is unequaled in the world. Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission $1. No extras.

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"Regular Army, O," Harrigan and Hart, 40c.; "The Prison Song," "Wishes," and "Three Roses," three songs by Faustina Hodges, each 35c.; "What the Birds Say," Wilson, 40c.; "I Love My Darling Lassie," Pease, 35c.; "Veto Galop," Wiegand, 35c.; "Danbury News Man," Fishe, 75c.; "Mignon," R. Hoffman, $1; "Love Waltzes," Baker, 75c.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 2,
LA VEILLEE ALLEMANDE,
Drama in one act by Alexander Dumas.
LA FILLE TERRIBLE. Folie vaudeville.
LA SOEUR DE JOCRISSE. Vaudeville.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING RACES, 1874,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY, 6th,	TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th,	THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th,	SATURDAY 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.
Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the best made, and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with great volume of tone. Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments.* Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
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Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A CARVED PIANO, $125—PAYABLE $10 monthly. Prince Organs, new patent. New Organs, $50. New Pianos rented, 7 octaves, $6 and $8 per month. GORDON & SON, No. 12 East 14th st.

$75. I WILL SELL A ROSEWOOD [illegible] piano that [illegible] for ten years. Address T. J. S., Box [illegible] Post Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CALLENDER CASE.

A SECOND DISAGREEMENT—TEN OBSTINATE JURORS.

The jury charged with the determination of the guilt or innocence of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner accused of havng accepted a bribe of $76,000 from the Ocean National Bank, continued their deliberations on that subject during the evening and night of Saturday. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning Judge Benedict came into court, and sent for them. He asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman replied in the negative with an emphasis and deliberation calculated to convey the impression that there was not the faintest probability that they would. Judge Benedict then said: "If I thought the difficulty with this jury was that they failed to understand the true issue in this case and all the circumstances bearing upon it, I should feel it my duty to charge them again at length. But I am satisfied the difficulty in the jury-room is that some of the jurors are unwilling to consider those facts and circumstances in their true light, and I am satisfied if they do so they would be able to come to a conclusion. If this was a civil case I would have a right to discharge you or direct a verdict; but it being a criminal case I have no right to direct a verdict, and you will therefore retire to your room and conscientiously consider the facts and circumstances bearing on the issue in this case. I shall remain in the City until 3 o'clock, and will receive your verdict up to that hour. Therefore, I do not direct a verdict." The jury then retired looking sullen and dissatisfied. It was reported that they stood ten for conviction as in the former trial, and that they had stood precisely in the same way from the first ballot, taken shortly after 3 P. M. on Saturday. Judge Benedict went to his Summer residence on Staten Island in the afternoon, when thoroughly satisfied that no agreement was possible. He left instructions to have the jury discharged at 5:30. When that hour arrived they were discharged by Mr. Thomas W. Shields, Deputy Clerk to the court. The two gentlemen who are said to have held out so obstinately are Ex-Police Commissioner Russell and Mr. John B. Williams. The Government is now in a position in which the question of the further prosecution of Callender is a rather delicate one. A third trial might look like persecution of the man, while it would have the appearance of a neglect of duty on the part of the Government to allow him to go free after twenty out of twenty-four exceptionally respectable and intelligent jurors had considered him guilty of a very heinous crime. The representatives of the Government do not try to conceal the conviction that both disagreements were produced by dishonest means. In fact, the dissenters in both instances have been so charged by fellow jurors. It is not yet decided whether or not there shall be a third trial. Callender was committed to the custody of the Marshal last night, but has his bondsmen ready to go his bail to-day.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Several committees from French societies called at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday afternoon to see Henri Rochefort and tender him a reception and welcome. But he was so fatigued by this tiresome journey across the Continent that he could not see anybody before dinner, so that visitors had to be content with the hope of obtaining an audience later in the day. In the afternoon he visited a photographer's, and about 5 P. M. called on M. Pelletier, the importer, at No. 135 Wooster street, where he spent a couple of hours. At this place he was met by a TIMES reporter, who had a brief interview with him, and learned that it was not M. Rochefort's intention or desire to take part in or accept any public reception or banquet given in his honor. He distinctly declared it to be his wish to enjoy the four or eight days of his sojourn here as quetly as possible. He has a great deal of correspondence to attend to which will make severe exactions on his time, and will prevent his appearing in public. Even the early part of yesterday he passed in writing. He said, however, that he thought of delivering a lecture for the benefit of his suffering brethren in New-Caledonia, and he believed that arrangements for such an event would be completed in a day or two. During the conversation with M. Pelleteir, that gentleman tendered M. Rochefort the use of his country-seat at Yonkers; but M. Rochefort, while expressing his gratitude for the kindly offer, felt constrained to decline it owing to the need there was of his presence in New-York for the next few days. He expects to meet many persons with whom he has made business appointments, and most of his correspondents, whose letters and dispatches will call for immediate attention, will address him in New-York. Several gentlemen representing the French societies in this City waited on him also at M. Pelletier's house, and were made aware of M. Rochefort's wish not to be lionized. Among those present were MM. Baron, Latour, Flaurand, and Olivier. About 6 o'clock M. Rochefort left Wooster street and dined at Delmonico's, where he stayed until a late hour. On his return to the Grand Central Hotel he retired for the night. To-day he will be visited by delegates from other French societies, all of whom are very anxious to do him honor. A committee from the Working Men's Lyceum will also see him. M. Rochefort is not known to have attended any church yesterday.

MASONIC.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE TO-MORROW —THE BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State will be held this week, at the new Temple, on Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue, beginning to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and probably continuing until Friday. The Grand Master, M. W. Christopher G. Fox, will deliver his annual address to-morrow afternoon, appoint the committees for the session, and the reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and of the Committee in charge of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be received. The election of Grand officers for the ensuing year will be held either on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning. Owing to the change made in the constitution last year, or rather the adoption of a new one, the membership of the Grand Lodge has been materially decreased, each subordinate lodge having now but one representative where heretofore it was entitled to three. These representatives, some 700 in number, the present Grand Officers, Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Secretaries, Past Grand Treasurers, and the members of the Commission of Appeals, comprise the Grand Lodge as at present constituted, giving it a membership of about 800. It is expected that this change will prove beneficial in expediting business. The principal business before the Lodge this year will be the proposition of certain amendments to the Constitution, which have been found necessary after its trial during the past twelve months, and the probable fixing of a day on which to dedicate the new Temple. A full and detailed report of each day's transactions, however, will be published in these columns. The following is a list of the present Grand Officers:

M. W. Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, Grand Master; R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, New-York, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Edmund L. Judson, Albany, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. James W. Husted, Peekskill, Junior Grand Warden; M. W. John W. Simons, New-York, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, New-York, Grand Secretary; R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Sing Sing, R. W. and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, New-York, and R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Palmyra, Grand Chaplains; R. W. Charles Roome, New-York, Grand Marshal; R. W. S. H. Stone, Syracuse, Grand Standard-bearer; R. W. George Van Vliet, New-York, Grand Sword-bearer; R. W. Henry A. Richey, Brooklyn, R. W. Levi M. Gano, Watkins, R. W. Wm. A. Brodie, Genesee, and R. W. Frank M. Hopkins, Keesville, Grand Stewards; R. W. John C. Boak, New-York, Grand Senior Deacon; R. W. James E. Morrison, New-York, Grand Junior Deacon; R. W. Geo. H. Raymond, New-York, Grand Lecturer; W. Johnston Fountain, New-York, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hoole, New-York, Grand Tiler, and W. John G. Barker, New-York, Grand Librarian.

ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The corner-stone of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Female Parochial School, corner of New Church and Cedar streets, was layed yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by Vicar General Quinn, with impressive ceremonies. Long before that hour the streets in the vicinity were thronged by an immense crowd gathered there to witness and attend the services. There was a procession of the various Irish Catholic civic and temperance societies in honor of the occasion. A platform, erected on the beams of the new edifice, was occupied by the Alliance Band, a number of priests and acolytes, the Christian Brother teachers of St. Peter's Male School, and a large number of laymen, including Senator John Fox and Judge Quinn.

Previous to the laying of the stone the procession, headed by the Sodalites of Mary, of the Holy Angels, and of the Holy Childhood, marched from the City Hall through Church street, over the platform, to the male school, and thence to the street, where the several bodies were dismissed. The institution, when completed, will be placed under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, and will accommodate about 1,600 children. It is being built of common brick, and will consist of five stories and a basement. A collection to assist in defraying the expenses of its erection was taken up yesterday.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A German young woman, named Louisa Kohler, was charged yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court by her employer, Mrs. Johana Heirsfeld, of No. 1,135 Second avenue, with the larceny of $45 in currency, and jewelry to the value of $31. She admitted the charge, but said she had thrown the money and jewelry into the fire. She was committed for trial by Justice Sherwood. Joseph Creely was charged with attempting to rob James Fallen, of Seventieth street, of his watch and chain while passing through Forty-third street, on Saturday night. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

BOAT-RACING AT BARRYTOWN.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE SPORTS—A PLEASANT DAY ON THE HUDSON.

The annual barge race between the two crews of St. Stephen's College came off on the Hudson, in the bay north of Barrytown, Saturday afternoon. The boats were six-oared barges, and each carried a coxswain. The following were the crews: *Rosalie*—F. W. Knight, stroke; H. H. Brockway, J. H. Titus, W. F. Bielby, P. M. Bleeker, Wm. B. Guion; Coxswain, Wm. Murphy. *Miramonte*—Lieut. Rathburn, stroke; J. B. Wasson, J. D. Herron, A. T. Randall, F. B. Reazor, F. J. Clayton; coxswain, R. A. Mearess.

The colors of the Rosalie were white and those of the Miramonte red.

The Judges were R. Mevins, of the Senior Class, and J. Q. Archdeacon; the Referee was Prof. Stryker, and the starter was John S. Moody. The course was one and a quarter miles straight away.

The race was put down for 2 P. M., but the boats did not get off till 3 o'clock. Long before that time the pier near the boat-house was crowded with spectators. As quickly as possible the boats were got into line at the south end of the bay, the finish to occur at the boat-house. The Rosalie having won the choice of position was on the inside. They got off evenly at the firing of the pistol, and both crews pulled away in fine style. At the start the crew of the Rosalie dipped forty strokes a minute and the Miramonte thirty-nine, and for three-quarters of a mile the race was a close one, the boats being side by side all that distance. Suddenly the crew of the Rosalie made a splendid spurt on nearing the home boat, and her bow took the advance. The rapidity of stroke lessened soon after, the Rosalie's being thirty-seven per minute and the Miramonte's thirty-six. The latter tried hard to regain lost ground, but the Rosalie shot across the line a length and a half ahead, in eight minutes fifty seconds, amid great cheering. It was a splendid victory for the Rosalie's crew, which was a great deal lighter than that of the Miramonte. For four years in succession the Miramonte had borne off the laurels.

In a scrub-race between three heavy working boats, the Ripple, Undine, and a boat put in by the Atlantic Club of Dr. Clark's School, the Ripple, being the lightest boat, won easily. Each boat contained two oarsmen and a coxswain, and each oarsman pulled a sweep.

Following the scrub-race was a tub-race, the contestants being C. E. Quinn, W. H. Larom, William Cross, and B. Finlayson. Quinn came in first, Finlayson second, Cross third, and Larom upset.

This concluded the day's sport, and in the evening the crew of the defeated Miramonte gave the crew of the Rosalie a banquet at the college.

The contesting crews belong to the Bard Boat Club, which is attached to St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, the club being officered as follows: Captain, G. H. Keller; Lieutenant, W. M. Pickslay; Second Lieutenant, S. B. Rathburn; Purser, B. R. Kirkbride; Drill-master, A. McMillan. After the races guests from abroad were very hospitably entertained at different residences. After the Rosalie won the race a beautiful wreath was presented to the crew by Miss Stryker. The wreath encircled a floral anchor. A similar one, encircling a floral star, was presented to the crew of the Miramonte by Miss Fairbairne.

THE STAGE-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The proprietors of the stage lines believe that the strike of their former employes will end to-day, and that the men will be glad to take employment on any terms. Many of the drivers, however, differ from the employers, and assert that on Saturday last there were only twenty-eight of the old drivers at work on all the lines in the City, and these men were never regarded as proficient in the business. A meeting was held yesterday at Concordia Hall, in East Forty-first street. There was not as large an attendance as on previous occasions, but the sentiment of those present, a little over 100 persons, was one of determination to resist the employers to the last. Reports from various committees received represented that the stage-drivers generally, sooner than resume driving at less than $3 per day, would go to work at something else, even it it was at lower wages. It was the opinion of many that ample funds could be raised to support the men on strike, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. Several stage-drivers who have been prominent in the movement, and who have gone to work, were spoken of as renegades in the meeting, but it was resolved that no violence should be committed, and that the men at work should not be interfered with. The meeting adjourned until to-day. A TIMES reporter conversed with several of the strikers last night, and the men were very earnest, and considered that their movement deserved the sympathy of the general public. They were, they said, forced to endure many hardships in their calling. They were exposed to all the changes of the weather in this erratic climate. In the Winter the snow and rain chilled and drenched them, periling their health, and in the Summer their lives were endangered by the hot sun. While laborers in other walks of life worked but eight or ten hours per day, they were obliged to work sixteen. Before the introduction of the patent boxes in the stages, into which passengers are required to deposit their fares, the drivers were willing to work at $2 50 per day, as they could take—and it was generally understood that they did so by employers—a certain percentage of the receipts of the stage. Since the introduction of the boxes there were opportunities for them to make fifty cents and over per day, but they do not desire to "knock down," as it is called; they simply wish to be paid fair wages for their work, and say that their employers shall receive every cent of money the stages earn. They believe that $18 per week is not too much for their services when they honestly return to their employers all the money made, and this they purpose to do for the wages they demand.

ADJOURNED WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVITIES OF THE GERMANS.

The Whitsuntide festivities of the German societies, which were for the most part postponed last Monday, owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather on that day, were celebrated yesterday. The New-York Saengerbund, one of the oldest German vocal organizations in the City, gave a picnic at Elm Park. The festivities consisted of vocal and musical exercises, and the attendance by the friends of the organization was large. The Saengerfest, vocal society, went on an excursion to Bender's Schuetzen Park, Sixty-third street and First avenue. The Euphonic Society spent the day at Fort Lee and at Buane Grove, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. The Arion, of North New-York, gave a musical entertainment, varied by an exhibition of Turner gymnastics by the Morrisania Turn Verein. Other adjourned Whitsuntide festivities will come off to-day. The Turner societies of New-York City and Jersey City will jointly engage in a festival at the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, for which extensive arrangements have been made. The programme includes a variety of exercises and evolutions by the Turners and Turner Cadets.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS.

At a meeting in the interests of church extension and City missions held last evening in the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, one speaker, in his address, read some statistics, from which it would appear that there are in this City 470 churches and missions; $9,000,000 is spent annually on newspapers, and $7,000,000 on theatres, while only $3,000,000 is expended for religion. The rum shops number 8,403, in which is spent yearly $50,000,000; 31,000 persons are annually convicted for drunkenness. He said that New-York presented a good field for the society's work.

The largest item, it will be seen, is the cost of newspapers. Doubtless this fact alone saves New-York from the terrible consequences of its extravagance in other directions.

BURGLARY IN THIRD AVENUE.

On Friday night the premises of Miss Alice Hughes, No. 1,335 Third Avenue, were entered by burglars and a trunk containing $200 in greenbacks and between $500 and $600 worth of laces and silks was carried away. As soon as Miss Hughes returned she discovered her loss, and informed Sergt. Whitcomb, of the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station. Detective Tooker arrested James Tammany, of Seventy-fourth street and First avenue, on Saturday. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Sherwood, and was remanded to the Fifty-ninth street Station to await the capture of the rest of the gang.

THE SUICIDE OF JULIUS SARNER.

Coroner Kessler has taken charge of the remains of Julius Sarner, who committed suicide on Saturday by taking Paris green while confined in the Tombs awaiting sentence on conviction for perjury. By permission of the Coroner the body of the deceased was removed from the Morgue to his late residence, No. 256 West Thirty-eighth street, where a post-mortem examination will be made by Deputy Coroner Leo. The inquest will be held during the week.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.882 inches, the maximum being 30.050 inches on the 29th, and the minimum 29.476 inches on the 25th inst. The mean temperature of the thermometer was 62.9°. The maximum was 79° on the 29th. and the minimum 52° on the 27th inst. The amount of the rain-fall for the week was .51 inch, and the distance traveled by the wind was 866 miles.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Manuel Freyre, Peruvian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio, and Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War; Senator George R. Dennis, of Maryland, and Hon. Geo. W. Miller, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WHERE TO GO FOR TROUT.

UP AMONG THE CATSKILLS.

THE TROUTING SEASON COMMENCED—HOW TO FIND THE BEST STREAMS IN THE WILDERNESS—THE ANGLER'S OUTFIT, HIS FARE, AND WHAT HE MAY EXPECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Ulster County,
Saturday, May 30, 1874.

Trout fishing has fairly commenced in this county, and though the season has been somewhat backward, because of the unusual coldness of the streams, caused by the snow-water running from the mountains, the lovers of the sport are fast making up lost time, and numbers of fishermen each day can be seen in the cars of the N. Y. K., and S. R. R. on their way toward the mountains. The anglers are generally successful, and seldom come home without their baskets well filled. There are a large number of streams in which trout are abundant, and in fact there is hardly a stream among these mountains where this fish cannot be found.

The stream that lies nearest this city is a creek called the Beaverkill, that runs from Mink Hollow, near the foot of the Overlook Mountain, in a westerly direction, a portion of the way through rich meadow land, and from thence into Duvall's Hollow, down which it flows swiftly, emptying in the Shandaken or Esopus Creek at Mount Pleasant. There is some excellent fishing here, to reach which the angler should take the cars from this city to Mount Pleasant, a distance of twenty-four miles, then hire a horse and wagon and drive up the stream seven or eight miles, and fish down, coming out near the hotel. If the fisherman prefers to fish up stream, then he can have the horse and wagon follow along the road.

About eight miles from Mount Pleasant, toward the west, is another stream that comes tumbling down Snyder's Hollow. To reach this creek by the shortest route a high mountain must be climbed, but when the stream is once gained the trout can be taken out almost as fast as the hook can be thrown in, though the fish are not usually of a large size.

At Shandaken, which is thirty-three miles from this city, is the Deep Hollow stream, where trout abound, and where the angler will be treated to a view of the finest mountain scenery in the Catskills. Near the head of this Hollow is a deep cut through the range, barely the width of a carriage road, while the mountains run up each side from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, so nearly perpendicular the top can be seen while standing at the foot. In this place the sun seldom shines, except in Winter, and ice can be found a few feet from the carriageway during the hottest days of August.

Three miles above Shandaken is the mouth of the Big Indian Hollow, from which flows a deep and rapid stream. The trout in this creek are quite large, but extremely shy, so that it requires a most expert fisherman to take them. Near its source is a high mountain that crosses the hollow, making it a sort of *cul de sac*, while over this mountain is the west branch of the Neversink, one of the best trouting streams, and one of the roughest in this country. Men have been known to stand in one spot and catch fifty fish, some of them weighing over a pound.

A few miles from this place, just around the base of the Peekamose, which, by the way, is the highest mountain of the Catskill range, being about 4,200 feet in height, is the stream called the "Head of the Rondout." This creek runs through a deep gorge, in places over a 100 feet in depth, and often forming a cañon by cutting through the solid rock. It is very laborious work to fish here, as the angler necessarily must wade in the water, which in places is quite deep and very cold, even in July. On this creek is a place called Sun Down, so called, I suppose, because the sun is always down so far as the settlers in this region are concerned. The scenery is of the wildest description, and quite satisfactory even to the most poetically inclined.

In the town of Hardenburg, which lies about twenty miles further north, is the Mill Brook stream that runs through a region of country so well guarded on the south by mountains that it is inaccessible from any part of Ulster County. To reach this the fisherman must go on the railroad to Dean's Corners, in Delaware County, forty-eight miles from this city, and from thence travel with a horse and wagon nineteen miles over a high mountain, when he will be able to camp on the banks of perhaps the best trout stream in the State. Mill Brook is forty miles in length, and trout can be caught anywhere in its waters. It is no rare occurrence for an amateur to catch from 300 to 400 in a single day.

In this part of the county are a number of small lakes or ponds, being the sources of various streams that run in different directions. They are named Furlough Lake, Balsam Lake, Sand's Pond, Tunis Lake, &c., and in some of them trout have been caught that weighed over four pounds. A few years ago a trout weighing five pounds was taken from one of these lakes, and exhibited for some time in Barnum's museum, in New-York City.

The expense of traveling to these streams and lakes from Kingston, and remaining there a few days, would be between $50 and $60. The trip is a very pleasant one, and families from Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and other places, camp out along these lakes often for a month during the Summer season. They live in tents or log huts on the shores, and take provisions enough with them to last until they return home.

In regard to the equipment of the fisherman, a small, stout pole, with reel, is required, and he can use for bait the angle-worm, shad eggs, salmon eggs, or anything of that kind that best suits his fancy and the taste of the trout. Of course, a variety of artificial flies should be carried always. When worms are used, they should be put in the worm-box three or four days before fishing, and placed on some wet moss or a piece of sod, so that they will become clean and tough for use.

The angler must expect to wade freely when he fishes in the creeks, for the timber and brush grow close to the water's edge so profusely that it is impossible to fish from the bank. A pair of extra boots, therefore, is a very useful part of a fisherman's outfit. Then, with a box of cigars, a flask of something in case of emergency, and plenty of food, a man may have a great deal of enjoyment in taking a trip among these mountains.

The scenery is very fine—rough, it is true, but bold and grand as any scenery among the Catskills, while catching the gamey fish is a most exhilarating pastime. A month in these regions, breathing pure invigorating air, drinking water that sparkles like champagne, and exercising freely, will cure the most confirmed dyspeptic, and make the ailing hale and hearty. The visitor must expect to rough it, for there are no accommodations except such as may be found in the cabin of some bark-peeler—a single room for a whole family. Almost any one can put up in the woods a substantial resting place with a good bark roof in a couple of hours, and the exertion of a day's tramp, fishing in these streams, will bring sound slumber to the wearied body even though the bed be made of boughs, and the pillow the soft end of a log. Bears and wild cats may prowl around, and there are plenty of them, but they will do no harm, and the angler can have all the excitement of the wilderness, without experiencing any great danger.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

It is related in the Boston *Congregationalist* of the father of the late Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, a strong advocate of the doctrine of foreordination, that having once made an appointment to exchange with the late Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, he started for the latter place with his own team on the Sunday agreed upon, and when about half way thither met Dr. Osgood driving down. They stopped, naturally, for a moment's conversation, and Dr. Storrs soon glided into his favorite theme. "Why," said he, "see how wonderful are the decrees of Providence. Here it has been foreordained from all eternity that we should exchange pulpits to-day, and sure we are met talking the matter over." "What's that," said Dr. Osgood, not quite sure on this foreordination business, "do you say that it has been decreed that we should exchange pulpits to-day?" "I do," replied the other, solemnly. "Well, then," returned Dr. Osgood, "I'll break one of God's decrees, for I shall preach in my own pulpit to-day," and, turning his horse about, he drove rapidly homeward, leaving the astonished Dr. Storrs to return to Longmeadow musing on the possible uncertainty of decrees.

THE DEAD OF REBELLION FAME.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Of the men who were prominent in the secession contest, there have died, President Lincoln, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Seward, Gen. Thomas, Secretary Stanton, Mr. Crittenden, Chief Justice Taney, Gen. Lee, Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Ewell, Secretary Smith, Rear Admiral Winslow, Minister Dayton, Attorney General Bates, John M. Mason, Charles Sumner, Gen. Rousseau, C. L. Vallandigham, S. A. Douglass, Rear Admiral Foote, Charles E. Ellet, Gen. Slemmer, Gen. Rodman, Gen. Magruder, Horace Greeley, William L. Yancey, Minister Orr, Gov. Andrew, John Slidell, George Saunders, Gov. Brough, Gov. Pickens, (South Carolina,) Edmund Ruffin, John Daniel, Howell Cobb, Gen. Meagher, James Buchanan, John Tyler, James L. Pettigru, Percival Drayton, Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Franklin Buchanan, Gen. Meade, Gov. Geary, Gen. Canby, Gen. Harvey Brown, William Whiting, Secretary Rawlins, and Garret Davis. With the exceptions of President Lincoln and Gen. Canby, who were assassinated, and Mr. Ruffin, who shot himself, and Gen. Meagher, who was drowned, all the persons named died natural deaths. No mention is made of any one who fell in battle.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

A FATHER, MOTHER, AND FOUR CHILDREN BRUTALLY KILLED.

The San Diego *Union* of May 20, gives the following additional particulars of the murder of John Overend and family, in San Diego County, Cal.:

"Yesterday afternoon Rev. Dr. Fr. Ubach, Miguel Aguirre, and others arrived in the city from the scene of the massacre. From these gentlemen we gather the latest details of the dreadful affair. The murder was first discovered by a German named Meyer, who had some sheep at Encinitos, and who was looking after them on Monday last. On passing the place where Overend lived, he noticed the extreme stillness, and rode up near the houses, when he saw the dead body of Overend. The murdered man lay near the door of his house. After a hasty examination of the premises, Meyer gave the alarm, and soon all the neighborhood was aroused. On the examination made by Father Ubach and party, it was found that Overend had been killed by blows upon the head with a piece of scantling measuring three by three. The stick lay near the body, and was measured by Father Ubach. The head of the unfortunate man was completely crushed. On entering the house the body of Mrs. Overend was found stretched upon the floor, the head near the stove. On the bed were two children—a boy of seven and a girl of five years—both of whom had been butchered with an ax. Near by was found an infant in a box, used as a cradle, whose poor little head had been quite divided by the horrid ax. Under the bed was found the corpse of the oldest child—a boy about nine years of age, who appears to have hidden there, and to have been found and murdered in that position. All of those found inside—the mother and four children—were slaughtered with the ax. The bodies, when found, were very much decomposed, but at the same time it appeared doubtful if the murder could have been committed prior to last Friday or Saturday. A search of the premises revealed the fact that nothing of value had been taken away. Everything was found turned upside down—trunks opened, closets ransacked, but nothing appeared to have been removed. There was evidence of a search, but nothing seemed to have been taken. There was found a certificate of deposit in the Bank of San Diego of $1,000; also a note from Mr. McGonigle to Mrs. Overend for $400. Besides this the sum of $64 in coin was found on the premises. The place occupied by Overend is about midway between Poway and Encinitos, and a mile and a half distant from Chapin's. The massacre was undoubtedly committed at dusk—the supper dishes were standing, and all the children were in their day clothes. Mr. Overend had lived in San Diego for nearly five years. Two years ago he moved up the valley to a point a little back of La Jolla, where Chapin's ranch is located. A little over a year ago he married a widow—Mary Horsfeld—the wife whose life went out with his own in the recent tragedy. He was married on the 21st of April, 1873, by Rev. Hobart Chetwood. The marriage certificate gives his age as fifty-five years, and that of his wife as thirty. He is registered as a native of Ireland—was a native of Germany. Mr. Overend was supposed to be in easy circumstances—worth from $7,000 to $8,000."

A FIGHT OVER A STRAWBERRY.

The little difficulties of two merchants in Atlanta, Ga., are thus set forth in the *Herald* of that city in its issue of May 27: "Mr. Wallace, on his way from dinner to the store on Monday, picked up a strawberry as he passed Mr. Carlton's store. Mr. Carlton said to Mr. Wallace: 'You either return the strawberry or give me a nickel.' Mr. Wallace said that he would return it, and did so about five minutes afterward. He then sent a bill to Mr. Wallace, which was receipted for one strawberry—value five cents. The bill was sent back. He says: 'In a few minutes Mr. Carlton came down and commenced abusing me. I told him I did not take the berry with any intent of interfering with him; I merely wanted to show it to some one at my store. He would listen to no apology, and continued his abusive language, and stated that if I was a fighting man he would put you on me. I told him I was not a fighting man, but was not afraid of him or any one else, and that if he did not get out of the door I would whip him in two minutes and a half. He then called me a puppy, and I struck him. Then a struggle ensued. His brother pulled me off of him, and said to him, 'Go home; I told you not to go there, that you would have a difficulty.' Both were served with notice to appear at the Recorder's Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Carlton was fined $10 and costs, and Mr. Wallace was acquitted. Mr. Carlton then resorted to the Justice's Court and took out a warrant against Mr. Wallace and a Mr. Wheeler, who had nothing whatever to do with the affair, charging both with assault and battery. Mr. Wheeler happened to be a witness to the affray, and was discharged before the Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Wallace was bound over to appear before the City Court on next Monday and put up $300 bond. Mr. Wallace was satisfied with the manner in which the affray terminated, and refused to prosecute him."

SHARP LETTER FROM THE BOSTON COLLECTOR.

Collector Simmons has addressed the following letter to a discharged employé of the Boston Custom-house:

COLLECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.
BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE, MAY 22, 1874.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th is received. I can say in response that your position is fully appreciated. I very much regret the dismissal of any one from the public service, but coming into my office under such a flood of adverse criticisms, I have but one course to pursue, and that is to administer the affairs of the Custom-house in the interests of the Government; to drop from the rolls all men who are inefficient; to cause to be abrogated all sinecure positions; to endeavor to place the Custom-house on a business basis, so far as its employees are concerned. This is the course I shall try to pursue, without regard to favoritism or political pressure. Every man in the Custom-house, under the present administration, must have duties to discharge, and faithfully discharge them. You were an inefficient officer, and not capable of discharging properly and efficiently the duties of your office. Under these circumstances, your services were no longer required, and you were rightly recommended for removal.

Very truly yours,
W. A. SIMMONS, Collector.

A WOMAN'S SUIT AGAINST GAMBLERS.

Eunice S. Dora, the wife of William N. Dora, has commenced a suit in Cincinnati against G. W. A. Alexander, James Arnold, Isaac Rafferty, and Nicholas Wolff, alleging that she was dependent on her husband for support, and that at divers times between the 23d of March and 10th of May, 1874, her husband played faro with the first three named defendants, losing in the game $2,950. She further alleges that the game was played in a building owned by Nicholas Wolff, who knowingly permitted the premises to be used for that purpose. Wherefore she asks a judgment against them all for the amount lost. A similar suit was commenced by her against Mark Simonton, William Puthoff, and William Leroy, players, and John R. Whaley, owner of another building, to recover $1,700 lost by her husband at that place between the same dates.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Friday night, as the Shore Line express from New-York, which arrives in New-Haven at midnight, was passing through a piece of woods between Stratford and the Junction, the locomotive came in contact with a "tie" which had been placed across the track by some miscreant with the evident purpose of throwing off the train. Fortunately the obstruction was cut in two, and no serious damage ensued. The train was brought to a stop, and after making an examination proceeded on its way, arriving at the New-Haven depot about twelve minutes late.

HOTEL GUESTS POISONED.

The guests of a hotel in Topeka, Kan., known as the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were mysteriously poisoned on Sunday week. Shortly after eating dinner, eighteen or twenty persons, including Major J. B. Fluno, proprietor of the house, and his wife, were taken violently sick, with symptoms of poisoning. For two or three days several of the persons were considered quite dangerously sick, and Mr. and Mrs. Fluno have scarcely recovered yet. The blame is put on the ice-cream, but as there was none of it left for examination, it was impossible to verify it.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The amount of dividends on manufacturing and other stocks payable in Boston this month is $1,607,616. As compared with six months ago, the Amoskeag has increased from 6 to 8 per cent.; Langdon, 5 to 8 per cent.; Merrimack, 5 to 6 per cent. The Lowell Machine Shop divides 8 per cent. against 4 in November last; but this is the usual way of dividing their annual payments. The Appleton decreases from 4 to 3 per cent., and the Lowell has not yet declared. The Boston, Hamilton, Lancaster, and Lawrence each divide—the same as six months ago.

CREDULITY IN MAINE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, of Saturday, says: "A correspondent informs us that in one of our cemeteries on Thursday, a body was exhumed and placed face downward, in accordance with the directions of a person in the clairvoyant state. The family has lost seven members by consumption, and there is an ancient superstition that to stop the ravages of consumption in the family it is only necessary to bury the last victim face downward. We have heard of many specifics of consumption, but this one has ghastly priority and novelty."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Louis G. Musram, a lad, fell into a vault at his parents' residence, No. 429 East Ninth street, yesterday morning, and was suffocated.

The corner-stone of the new building for the American Museum of Natural History, on Manhattan square, will be laid to-morrow at 4 P. M.

The second anniversary of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be held at No. 134 Bowery to-morrow evening.

The remains of Henry Mattes, late of No. 255 West Twenty-ninth street, were found floating in the North River yesterday at the foot of Fifty-seventh street.

Mr. James W. Gerard will read a paper on "The Old Streets of New-York Under the Dutch" to-morrow evening before the members of the New-York Historical Society.

The eighth annual celebration of the Italian national festival will take place to-day at Sulzer's East River Park, under the auspices of the Italian Rifle Association.

A German about fifty years of age, who registered himself on Saturday night as B. Hymes at Bahr's Hotel, No. 127 West street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

Conrad Peters, aged twenty-eight, of No. 847 First avenue, was run over by car No. 148 of the Belt Line, at Forty-eighth street and First avenue, last evening, and was dangerously injured.

At a meeting of the New-York Neurological Society, to be held this evening at the College of Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, a paper on the treatment of sciatica will be presented by T. M. B. Cross, M. D.

The steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool, May 21, and Queenstown, May 22, reached this port last evening, with mail news later by three days. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for valued additions to our foreign files.

Thomas Kudell, of South Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday night for robbing Mr. John Schroeder, of No. 8 Rivington street, New-York, of his watch, in Seventh street. Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held him in $1,000 bail.

Late on Saturday night Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, acting upon information received from residents of Bleecker street, visited a gambling-house kept at the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets, and arrested forty colored men found gambling on the premises.

Henry A. Bartsch, aged twenty-four, a music teacher, who had been out of employment for some time, and was despondent in consequence, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, at No. 16 Market street, by shooting himself in the heart with a pistol. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

Joseph Hartley, of No. 219 Varick street, charged with cruelly beating Delia Cunningham, residing in the same house, on Saturday night, was remanded by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, until such time as Miss Cunningham can appear in court to testify.

On Saturday night Officers Wood and Malony arrested two women, who gave their names as Bridget and Lizzie Donovan, in Division street, for attempting to pick pockets. Yesterday morning they were brought up before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, and were held in $1,000 bail for trial.

BROOKLYN.

A little girl named Annie Geldiner, residing in Eldret street, near Bay street, Brooklyn, has been missing since Thursday last. When last seen she wore a dress nearly white in color, a straw hat, with a blue band, and red gloves.

The Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth avenue and Pacific street, was crowded to its fullest capacity yesterday morning, on the occasion of the interesting ordination services held by Bishop Littlejohn, who conferred the order of priesthood on three candidates, and the order of deaconship upon three others.

STATEN ISLAND.

It is stated that the brewers in the vicinity of Edgewater are violating the village ordinance by dumping the sour grain which accumulates in the breweries in the ponds on the outskirts of the village.

The members of the Staten Island Base-ball and Cricket Club opened the season for play on Saturday, on their grounds at Camp Washington, New-Brighton. Sides were chosen for a game, captained by Messrs. McKean and Rogers, and after a brisk contest the latter's eleven proved victorious by a score of 112 to 78.

Alfred Wilkes, aged twenty-three, agent for the American News Company, met with a serious accident yesterday while driving a spirited horse on Fifth street, Clifton. The horse took fright at some children playing, and Wilkes was thrown violently to the ground, fracturing his arm in two places, and receiving other injuries. The horse then ran on the dock, but was stopped before he could jump over.

LONG ISLAND.

The resurvey of the Great South Bay, which was begun last year, has been resumed by the United States Coast Survey party.

Four boys, named Angus McKinnon, alias "Redney," aged sixteen; William Heil, aged sixteen; Daniel Ross, Jr., and Fred. Wiggins were arrested at Greenpoint during the past week, charged with being implicated in the burglary at Mr. Charles Bates' store on the 8th ult. Wiggins was discharged after examination, the evidence against him not being clear. All the boys are the sons of respectable people living in the village. Heil and Ross were bailed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Redney, not being able to procure bail, was sent to Riverhead Jail on Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Davis, a New-York hackman, was fined $20 yesterday for soliciting passengers without a license.

A New-York pickpocket named Edward McKale was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday for stealing $5 from Richard Cooper.

The body of a boy named Felix Billings, who was drowned on Saturday while bathing in Pen Horn Creek, near New-Durham, was recovered yesterday.

A fire broke out in the third floor of Dodds & Hedge's jewelry manufactory, corner of Mechanic and Lawrence streets, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The firemen arrived promptly, and confined the fire to the third and fourth floors. The rooms were gutted before the fire was extinguished. The loss to building and property does not exceed $4,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

THE IMPULSES OF A THIEF AND A POLICE JUSTICE.

Mr. Beverly Ward, of No. 327 Fifth avenue, caught a thief named Adolph Warner, of No. 123 Amity street, disappearing out of his doorway on Saturday evening with a valuable overcoat on his arm Mr. Ward arrested the thief. When arraigned before justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Warner said he was a broker, and had lost all his money in the late panic, since which time his head had been turned. He said he walked into the house and took the coat under an irresistible impulse, and that he was not responsible for his acts. Justice Morgan said he felt an irresistible impulse to commit the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial, which he promptly did.

COST OF THE TICHBORNE PROSECUTION.

A return was published in London, May 16, showing the amount expended by the Government upon the Tichborne prosecution, and the probable amount still remaining to be paid out of the vote of Parliament for this service. In 1872–3, the amount paid was £2,644 0s. 3d., divided as follows: Counsel's fees, £1,146 16s. 6d.; law stationers, £673 12s. 4d.; witnesses, agents, &c., &c., £823 11s. 5d. In 1873–4 the amount was £47,171 16s. 10d., the following being the several items: Counsels' fee, £22,495 18s. 4d; witnesses, agents, &c., &c., £8,838 19s. 8d.; law stationers and printing, £8,563 15s. 10d.; short-hand writers, £3,493 3s.; and the jury, £3,780. The amount expended up to 11th April this year, therefore, was £49,815 17s. 1d. The estimated amount of expenditure remaining unpaid is: Australian and Chili witnesses, £4,000, and other witnesses, agents, printing, &c., &c., £1,500; making the total probable cost of trial, £55,315 17s. 1d.

A PERSEVERING BEGGAR.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "If many years of unremitting industry in a profession constitute a claim to respectability, William Hardwick, who appeared at the Marylebone Police Court the other day, is one of the most respectable men in London. He has attained the ripe age of seventy-two, and for eight and thirty years he has plied the calling of professional beggar in the streets of the metropolis, having been 'known as a beggar,' it was said, as far back as the year 1836. Nor has his life during the period between that and the present year been altogether unchequered by adversity, for he has been convicted about seventy-four times under the Vagrant act, and during the past thirty years he has been "almost constantly an inmate of the House of Correction at Coldbath Fields." On the 10th inst., during one of his temporary absences from his usual residence at Coldbath Fields, he was seen by a constable in Portman street soliciting alms. He received something from two ladies. He afterward went into Granville place, still begging of passers-by. Two ladies and a gentleman had to go into the road to avoid him. Subsequently the constable apprehended the prisoner, who said he was only selling groundsel. The constable, however, appears to have been too old a bird to be taken in thus, and the result was that Mr. Hardwick has been convicted for the seventy-fifth time as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond, and sent to the House of Correction to be kept to hard labor until the next Middlesex Sessions were held, when he is to be brought up before the Justices to be sentenced.

BLUNDERS AT A GRAND RECEPTION.

The London *Morning Post* of May 19, says that an unfortunate mistake was committed at the civic reception on May 18, which led to somewhat painful results. On a previous occasion the status of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers had been lamentably ignored, and it was hoped that the authorities would in future be better acquainted with the rules of precedence. Nevertheless, on May 18, when the Corps Diplomatique sought their appointed places at the banquet in the Council Chamber, the Ministers Plenipotentiary were informed that they had no right to be in that chamber, and on remonstrating, some intemperate officials threatened them even with expulsion. In consequence, the representatives of several important nations quitted the banquet, and, although explanations were offered while they were waiting for their carriages, they felt too much hurt to return to the scene where they had met with such unfortunate humiliation. For some others, places had been vacated by English court functionaries, and this civility alone saved the banquet from being abandoned by the Ministers en masse.

[Advertisement.]

THE "GRANITE GRAY CASSIMERE."—The ordinary cassimere hat will sweat the gloves of the wearer, and will not withstand a rain storm without producing a very good imitation of the effects of small-pox. This is owing to the soap-stone powder used in its manufacture. Alive to these facts, KNOX has imported English bodies free from this defect, and has introduced at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the "Summer Hat" for gentlemen. Take the ordinary cassimere hat and strike it a sharp blow and you will see a cloud of dust rise. Try the same experiment with the KNOX hat and you will detect the difference at once. Cleanly inclined people will buy their hats at KNOX'S.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:32 | Sun sets.....7:24 | Moon rises.9:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:12 | Gov. Island..9:01 | Hell Gate.10:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, May 31.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool May 20, and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and 37 cabin and 517 steerage passengers, to Williams & Guion. May 26, lat. 43 50, lon. 42 48, passed a large iceberg; 27th, lat. 41 51, lon. 49 10, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. Was detained off Sandy Hook 10 hours by fog.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadel, Liverpool May 21, and Queenstown 22, with mdse. and 58 cabin and 614 steerage passengers, to R. S. Cortis. May 27, lat. 45 18, lon. 43 28, passed bark Morton (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, London May 16, and Havre 19th, with mdse. and 40 cabin and 239 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had fine weather on the passage, with dense fog the last 50 hours; May 23, lat. 46 56, lon. 27 55, passed steam-ship Denmark, hence for London; 29th, lat. 30, lon. 58 30, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hues, Rotterdam May 18, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. In lat. 41 57, lon. 63 22, passed large quantities of ice.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah May 28, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston May 23, and Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. May 29, lat. 32 43, lon. 76 05, passed bark Biking, (Norw.,) from Hamburg, for Wilmington, N. C., 46 ds. out; 30th, S. E. from Hatteras, passed schr. Howard, of Boston, bound north.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans May 23, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Colorado, Ingraham, Amsterdam April 26, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. May 23, lat. 42, Guizot Albert, seaman, a native of France, fell from the jib-boom overboard, and was drowned; a boat was lowered, but he was not seen after falling; May 2, lat. 48 40, lon. 20 20, spoke bark Alice Roy, for Cow Bay; 9th, lat. 47 48, lon. 42 20, spoke bark Elbana, from Liverpool, bound W.; 24th, lat. 42 45, lon. 64 45, spoke bark Eliza McLarchlan, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, 38 ds. out; May 28, off Nantucket Light-ship, spoke brig Annie Gardiner, from Porto Rico, for Boston.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Ger.,) Meyer, London 40 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Raschen, Bremen March 24, with mdse. to J. A. Pauli. Is anchored outside the bar.

Bark Descovich A., (Aust.,) Nigovitch, Newcastle, Eng., 48 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Elwood, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Johnson & Hammond.

Schr. J. B. Vandusen, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to T. H. Benton & Son.

Schr. Maud and Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Jones, Alexandria.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ben Borland, Smith, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to C. W. Russell.

Schr. Abigail Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Crowell, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. Linley [illegible]—vessel to J. Weaberg.

Schr. A. Derrike, Somers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, Disosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schrs. Lugano, Stockwell, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, New-Haven.

Schr. Mira A. Pratt, Pratt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. P. Pitts, Williams, Riverhead, for Albany.

Schr. Frances Edwards, West, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Florence, Rogers, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Ellsworth, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Alida, Northrup, Somerset.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Arr. to-day, steamers Trent, from Liverpool; Falcon, from Charleston; Fanny Cadwalader, from New-York; John S. Shriner, from Philadelphia.

Arr. Saturday, steamers Elizabeth, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks Traveller, from Rio; Zanrak, from Genoa; brig Edith Hall, from Charleston; schrs. Royal Arch, from Richmond, Me.; John K. Shaw, from Hoboken.

Cld. Saturday, steamers America, for Savannah; Sea Gull, for Charleston; Lucille, for Wilmington, N. C.; James A. Garry, for Newbern, N. C.; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Vineland, for do.; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; bark Rosalind, for Liverpool; brig Antelope, for Boston; schrs. Agile, for Newbern; Addie Walton, for Boston.

Sld. Saturday, steamer Braunchsweig, for Bremen; bark Mendora, for Rio.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Arr. Steamers D. J. Foley, from Willington, N. C.; Saragossa, from Savannah; barks Johanna Brodersen, from Rio; Aktive, from Londonderry; schrs. George Peabody, from Sagua; Mary Jane and Elizabeth, from Eleuthera.

BOSTON, May 31.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake from Philadelphia; brig P. M. Tinker from Matanzas; schrs. Lottie from Mayagues, and J. G. Curtis from Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—Arr. steamer Alabama from New-Orleans for New-York; bark Draupner from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 29.—Arr. brig Maggie Wood, (Br.,) from New-York for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Addie Ryerson, Windsor, N. S., for orders; Mathilde Kranz, Boston for Georgetown, D. C.; Fannie Flint, Portland for New-York; Clara Merrick, Lynn for Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Benjamin Carver; schrs. Sandalphon, Pushaw, Telegraph, Commodore Tucker, Charles E. Elmer, C. S. Dyer, Caspian, John B. Norris, William Flint, Hannibal, Marion Draper, Fred Warren, Ann, Altoona, H. Nichols, Julia A. Rich, and William. Wind—easterly, light; clear.

Saturday, 30th.—Arr. schrs. Ernest T. Lee, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; Jesse Wilson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Lehman Blew, do., for do., or Georgetown.

7 A. M.—Wind N. N. E., light; thick fog.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, May 31.—The Hamburg-American steamship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York, May 21, arr. to-day and proceeded.

THE
Victor at Vienna
OVER 81 COMPETITORS.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW
ROTARY-HOOK, LOCK-STITCH

SEWING-MACHINE,
NO. 6,
FOR FAMILY USE,
HEAVY TAILORING AND LEATHER WORK.

Attention is invited to the superior excellence of this machine, some of the points of which are:

1.—A Higher Rate of Speed, with less liability to Wear.
2.—Simplicity of Construction and Ease of Management.
3.—Positiveness and Certainty in all its Movements.
4.—The Independent Take-up, drawing up the Stitch when the Needle is entirely out of the Goods.
5.—Unrivaled Strength of Seam and Beauty of Stitch.
6.—Adaptability to a much wider range of Work than any other Sewing-machine in existence.
7.—It is the only Sewing-machine adapted to the Staying of Button-holes in Ladies' Shoes with Cord without the use of Patent Attachments therefor.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
625 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Agencies Throughout the Civilized World.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS,
AT RETAIL, BY
The Gorham Company
[ESTABLISHED 1831.]

Silver Bridal Presents, Family Silver, Presentation Plate, &c., &c., in rich Antique and New Designs. An elegant assortment from the least expensive article to a full Wedding outfit. Also, the exclusive manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham

ELECTRO-PLATE
Tea Sets, Dinner Services, &c., &c.
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.

The Gorham Company would state that, for the convenience of those residing or doing business in the lower part of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and vicinity, a full variety of their productions can be obtained upon equally favorable terms, at the Silver ware-rooms of

JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Maiden Lane,

and also from the leading Jewelers of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and other cities.

SILVER
PLATED
TABLE WARE.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

MATTING.
WE HAVE PURCHASED A FULL CARGO OF
FANCY, CHECKED,
AND
WHITE MATTINGS,
Which we are selling at LOW PRICES. A portion SLIGHTLY DAMAGED by WATER at ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A special reduction on
CARPETS
for the balance of the season.
A LARGE LOT of REMNANTS, all grades, VERY CHEAP.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
GREAT CARPET and UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 183 and 185 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

By O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.
GREAT SALE OF 500 BUILDING LOTS.
By Order of ADAMS, of Adams, at
ADAMS,
First Station South of New-Brunswick on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad.
One Hour and Ten Minutes From New-York City.
IMMENSE EXCURSION.

You can get to Adams in the same time as you can go from City Hall to Harlem. ADAMS IS THE HIGHEST GROUND (according to the engineering statistics of the Pennsylvania Railroad) between New-York and Philadelphia, being upward of 100 feet higher than the level of the Raritan River. Fare only 25 cents daily by commutation. N. B.—No taxes or assessments for the year 1874.

Besides the 500 lots, which all surround the station at Adams, where upward of 100 trains pass daily, there will be several ten and twenty acre plots offered, suitable for gardeners and horticulturists; the easy access to New-York will make them eligible for building lots in a few years.

In vicinity of schools and churches, and, recollect, the highest and most level ground on the great Broadway of the South and West. Free tickets. Seventh Regiment Band Music. Collation on arrival of train at Adams.

For tickets apply to O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine st.

Special train will leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

If it should rain, sale will be on the first clear day thereafter. Train stops at Market st., Newark, Metuchen, and New-Brunswick.